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ROBINSON'S
DESIGNS
FOR
FARM BUILDINGS.

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DESIGNS
FOR
FARM BUILDINGS,

WITH A VIEW TO PROVE
THAT THE SIMPLEST FORMS MAY BE RENDERED PLEASING AND ORNAMENTAL
BY A PROPER DISPOSITION OF THE RUDEST MATERIALS.

IN FIFTY-SIX PLATES.

BY P. F. ROBINSON,
ARCHITECT, F.S.A. & F.G.S.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS;
AUTHOR OF A WORK ON ORNAMENTAL VILLAS; ON MICKLEHAM CHURCH, IN SURREY; RURAL
ARCHITECTURE; VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE; DESIGNS FOR LODGES AND PARK
ENTRANCES; AND THE VITRUVIUS BRITANNICUS.

"The most painter-like effects may be produced, even by a mixture of the simplest things, when properly placed and combined with others. In the pictures of many of the great Italian masters, mere sheds, with little alteration or disguise, are introduced among buildings of no mean character."

Price on the Picturesque, vol. p. 218.

THIRD EDITION.

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FARM BUILDINGS.

ADDRESSES.

IN attempting to give Designs for Agricultural Buildings, I am aware that much has already been done, and that many able works have been published on the subject; these, as far as arrangement is concerned, are doubtless very sufficient, and so far it has been well considered. The Designs already published enable the Bailiff to erect the buildings in the most convenient form, and to place them exactly where they should be. Admitting this, it may seem strange that any thing more should be considered wanting, but it is the external form which I conceive may be improved upon without affecting the plan, and it is the success which has attended my hints upon Cottage Architecture which has induced me to turn my attention to this subject. Should I be able to make it appear that the mere Shed may create a certain degree of interest, by a proper arrangement of the materials, and that the rudest Hut may give value to the picture, if erected with some regard to its outline, a great point will be gained, and by degrees we may improve the unseemly features which the village Carpenter, unassisted,

must constantly produce. With a strict regard to economy therefore, and with a view simply to imagine forms which may be agreeable to the eye, founded upon plans, the usefulness of which has been already acknowledged, these Designs are now offered to the Public. They are given in the old English style of Architecture, in the Italian, the Swiss, and the Rustic, in order to make them generally useful; and as the chief merit, in compositions of this nature, arises from the simplicity of the shape, provided that shape be pleasing, all meretricious ornament has been carefully avoided. The Work commences with Labourers' Cottages of the humblest class, and the scale gradually ascends. Each building attached to the Farm Yard is given in its turn, with occasional designs for fences.

Should this production meet any portion of that favour which has been bestowed upon my "Rural Architecture," I may probably at some future period give some Designs for the Flower Garden, and for the Ornamental Buildings usually attached.

P. F. ROBINSON, F.S.A.

LOWER BROOK STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE,
May 26, 1830.

FARM BUILDINGS.

A LIST OF THE PLATES.

DESIGN, No. I.

FOR A LABOURER'S COTTAGE IN THE
OLD ENGLISH STYLE.

Plate.

1. Plan.
 2. Front Elevation.
 3. Side Elevation.
 4. Perspective View.
-

DESIGN, No. II.

FOR A LABOURER'S COTTAGE IN THE
OLD ENGLISH STYLE.

5. Plan.
 6. Front Elevation.
 7. Side Elevation.
 8. Perspective View.
-

DESIGN, No. III.

FOR A LABOURER'S COTTAGE IN THE
ITALIAN STYLE.

9. Plan.
 10. Front Elevation.
 11. Side Elevation.
 12. Perspective View.
-

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FOR A LABOURER'S COTTAGE IN THE
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51. Plan.

Plate.

52. Elevation.

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THE DAIRY.

54. Plan.

55. Elevation.

56. Perspective View.

F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

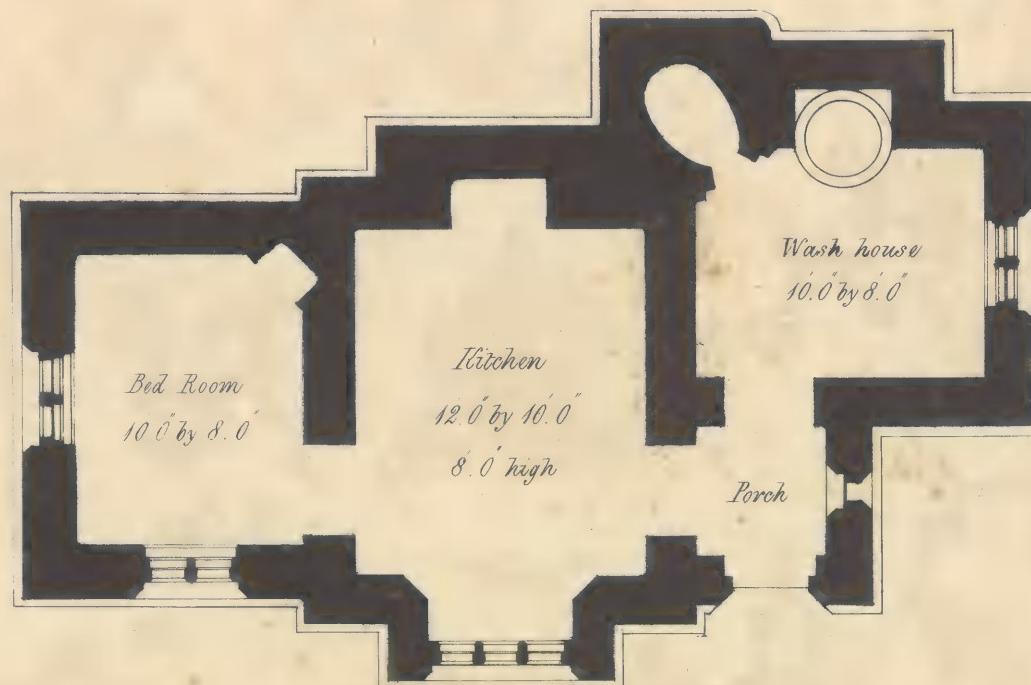
DESIGN, No. I.

THE Labourer's Cottage cannot be too simple in its form, and it should be comprised in a very small compass. His wants are few, but his comforts should be carefully studied. The relative situation of doors and chimneys is of the greatest consequence to him, and it too frequently happens that this is little attended to, if at all. In rooms of very small dimensions this consideration must never be lost sight of, or the poor man's dwelling may be rendered a wretched habitation. In the Plan No. I. it will appear that the Bed Room, being within the Kitchen, must be warm, the Kitchen itself is defended by the Porch, while the Outhouse or Wash-house, containing the oven and copper, is quite independent of the other two apartments. The dwelling is only one story in height, and the rooms are kept to the smallest possible size.

PLATE, No. 1. Plan.

2. Front Elevation.
3. Side Elevation.
4. Perspective View.



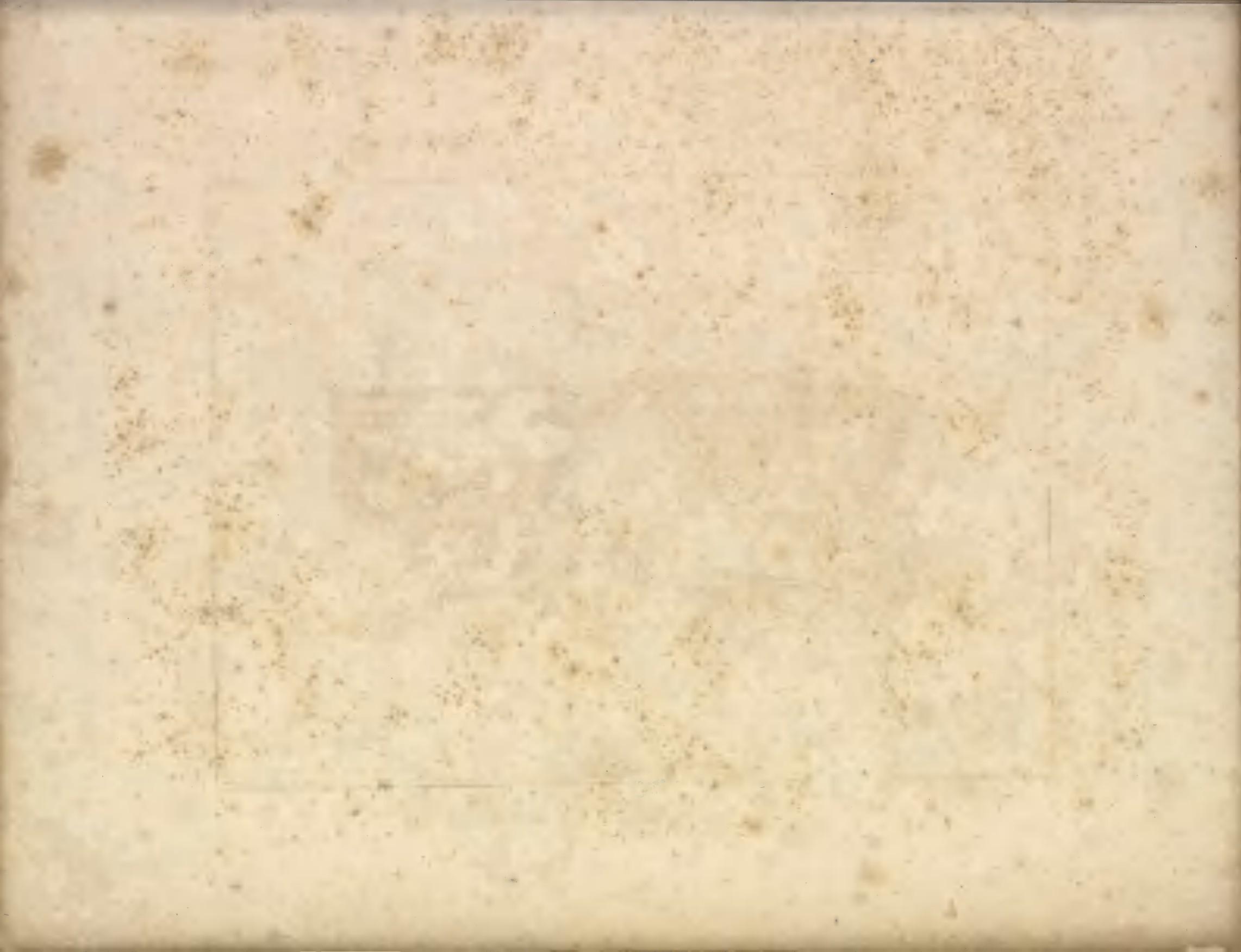


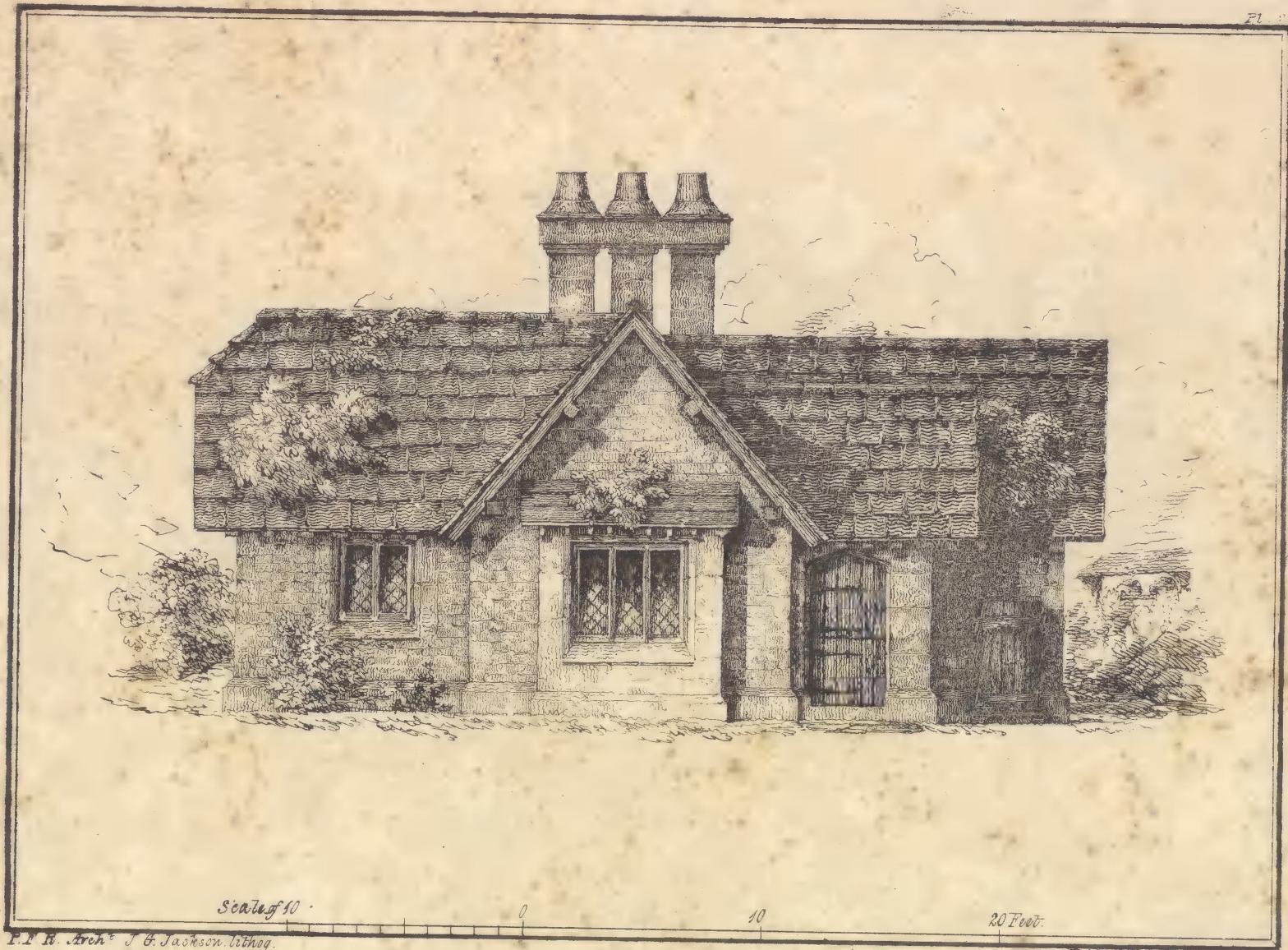
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20 feet





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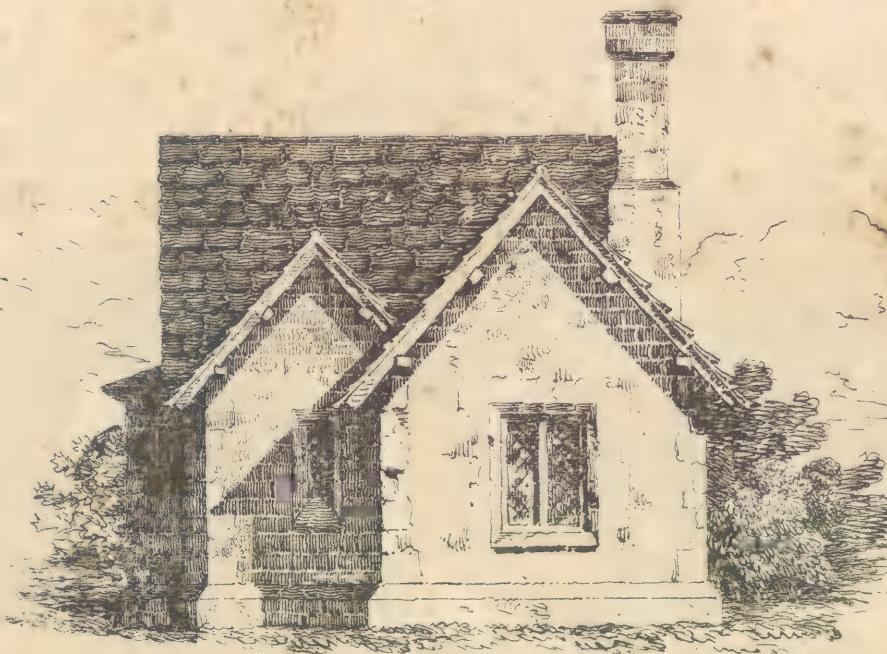
20 Feet.

P. F. R. Arch^t. T. G. Jackson. lithog.

Printed by C. Hulmandel.

DESIGN N^o. I.





P.F.R. Arch^t. J. & Jackson Lthn.

Printed by C. F. Ulrich and Co.

DESIGN NO. 1.



Pl 4.



P.P.R. Archt. J. Geo. Jackson. del.

Printed by C. Hallinan & L.

DESIGN N° I.



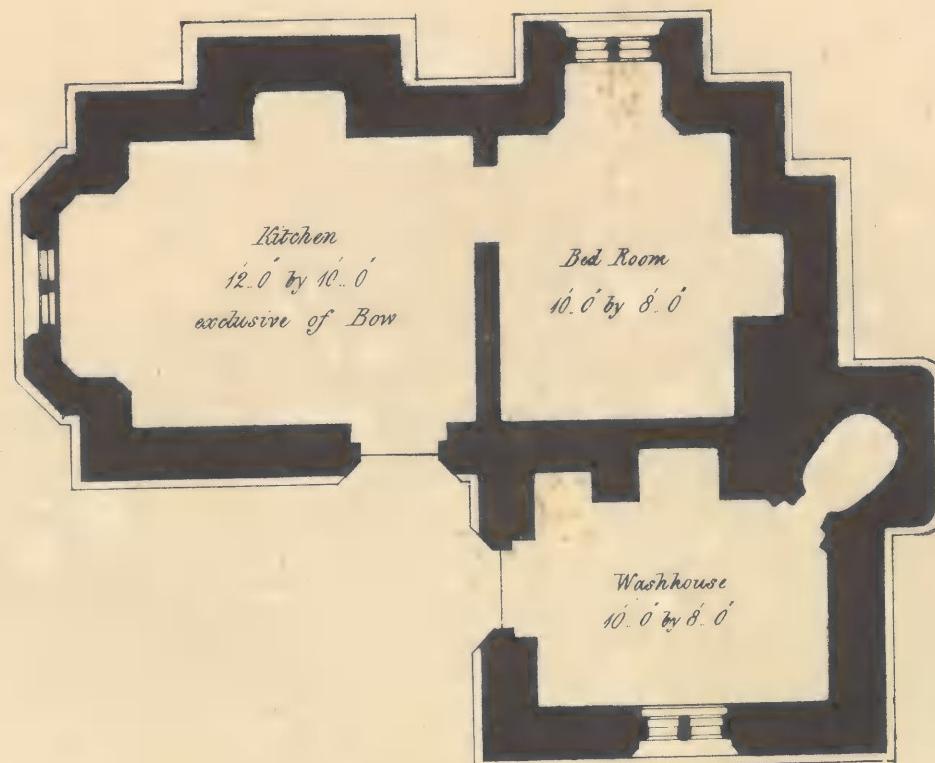
FARM BUILDINGS.

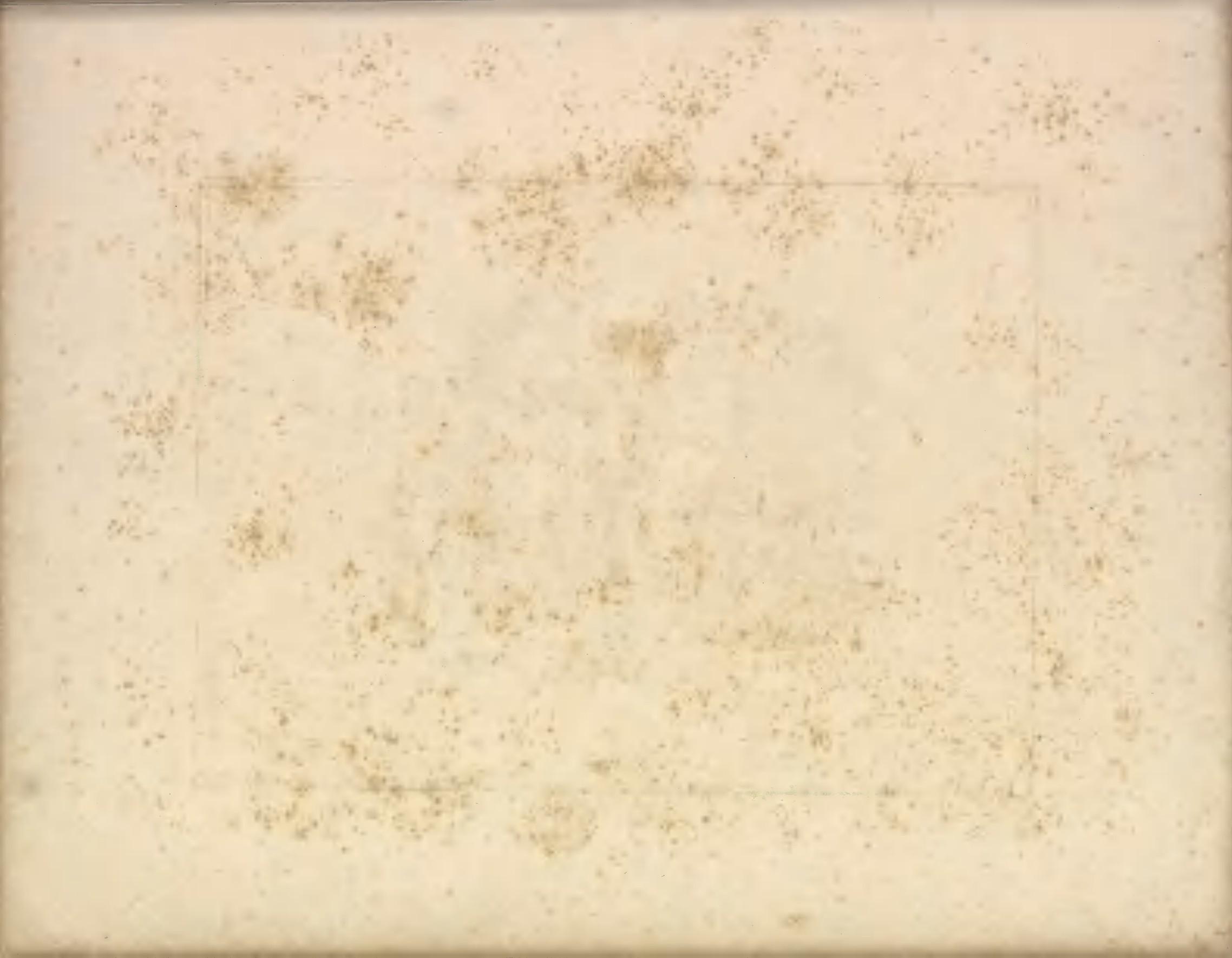
DESIGN, No. II.

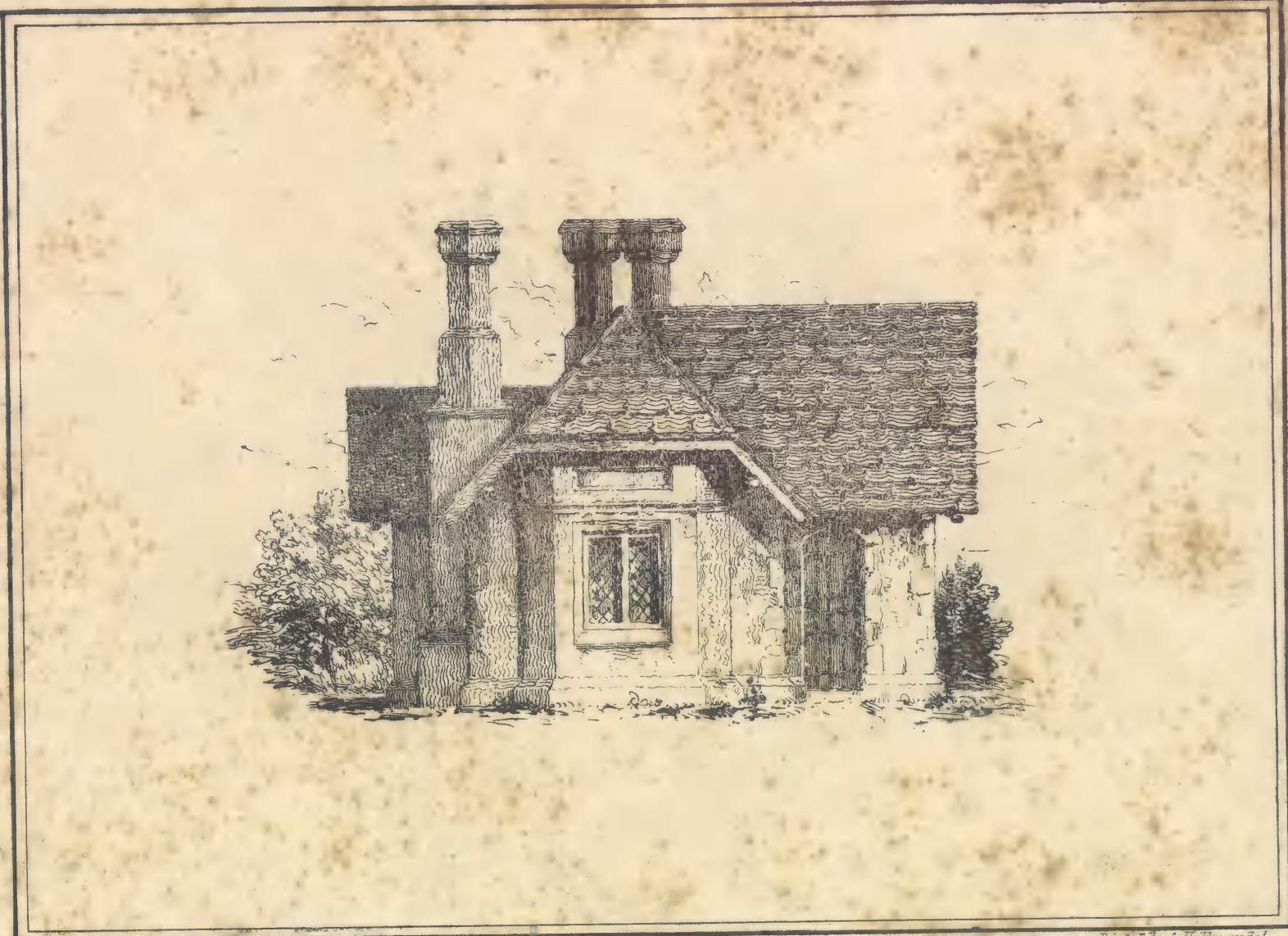
FOR a Labourer's Cottage one story in height, explaining a design, comprehending the same number of apartments as No. I. under a different arrangement. These Cottages may be built of brick, and covered with tile, the whole being splashed, to produce the effect of age. In stone countries the roofs should be covered with rag. All the wood work should be painted in imitation of oak.

PLATE, No. 5. Plan.

- 6. Front Elevation.
- 7. Side Elevation.
- 8. Perspective View.





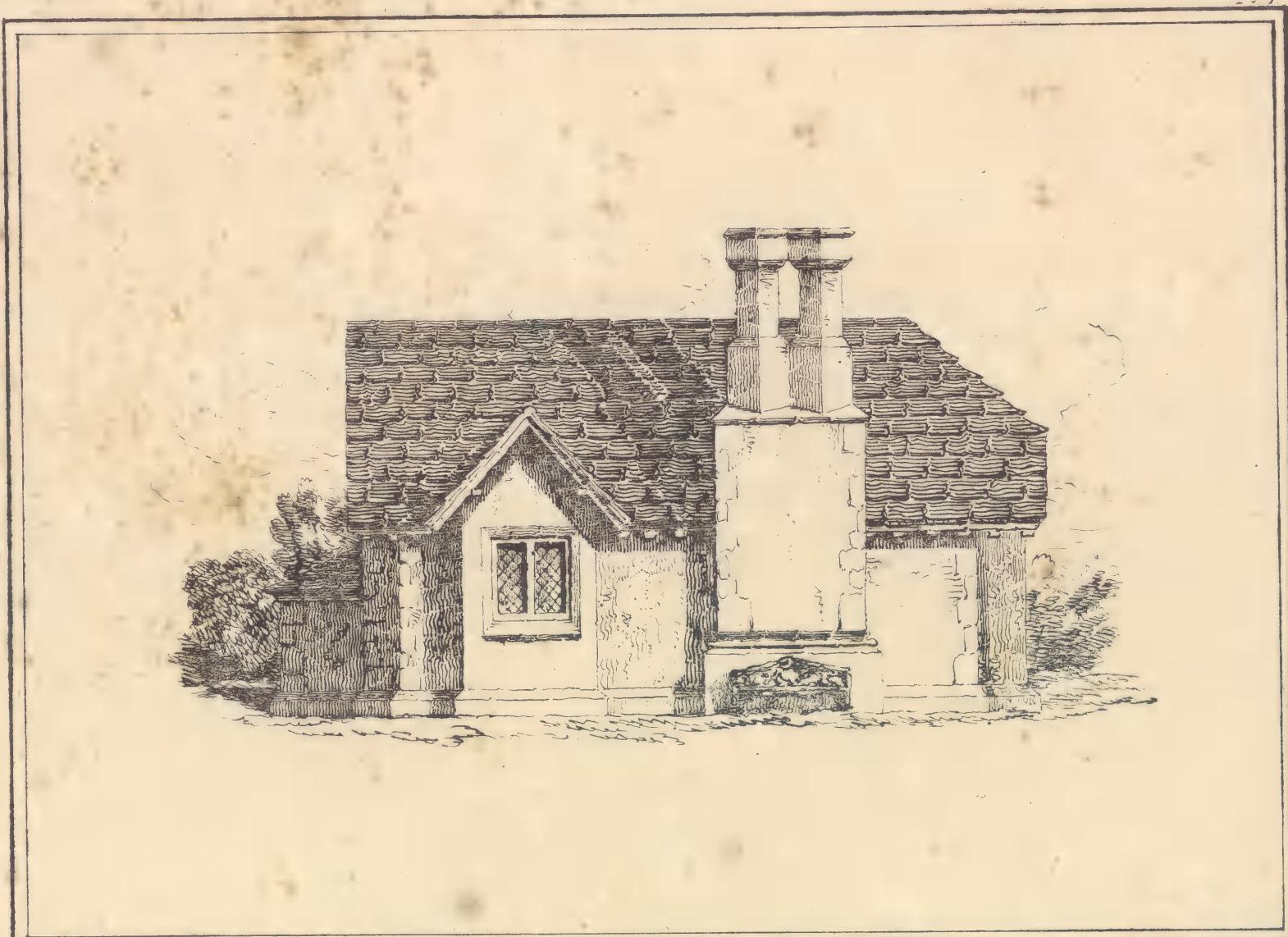


P. F. R. Arch^r. J. J. Lithog.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

DESIGN. N^o 2.



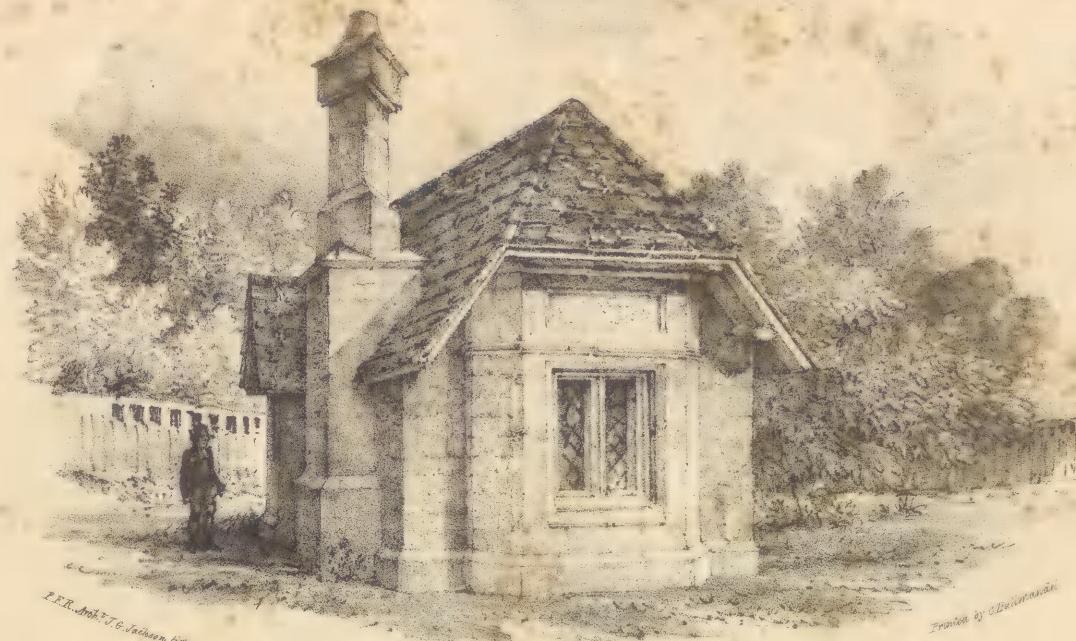


PFR Arch^t J. S. Tschijg.

Bentley C. Fullmantel.

DESIGN NO 2.





P.F.R. Arch't J.G. Jackson lithog.

Printed by C. Bellmann

DESIGN N^o 2. PL 8.



F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

DESIGN, No. III.

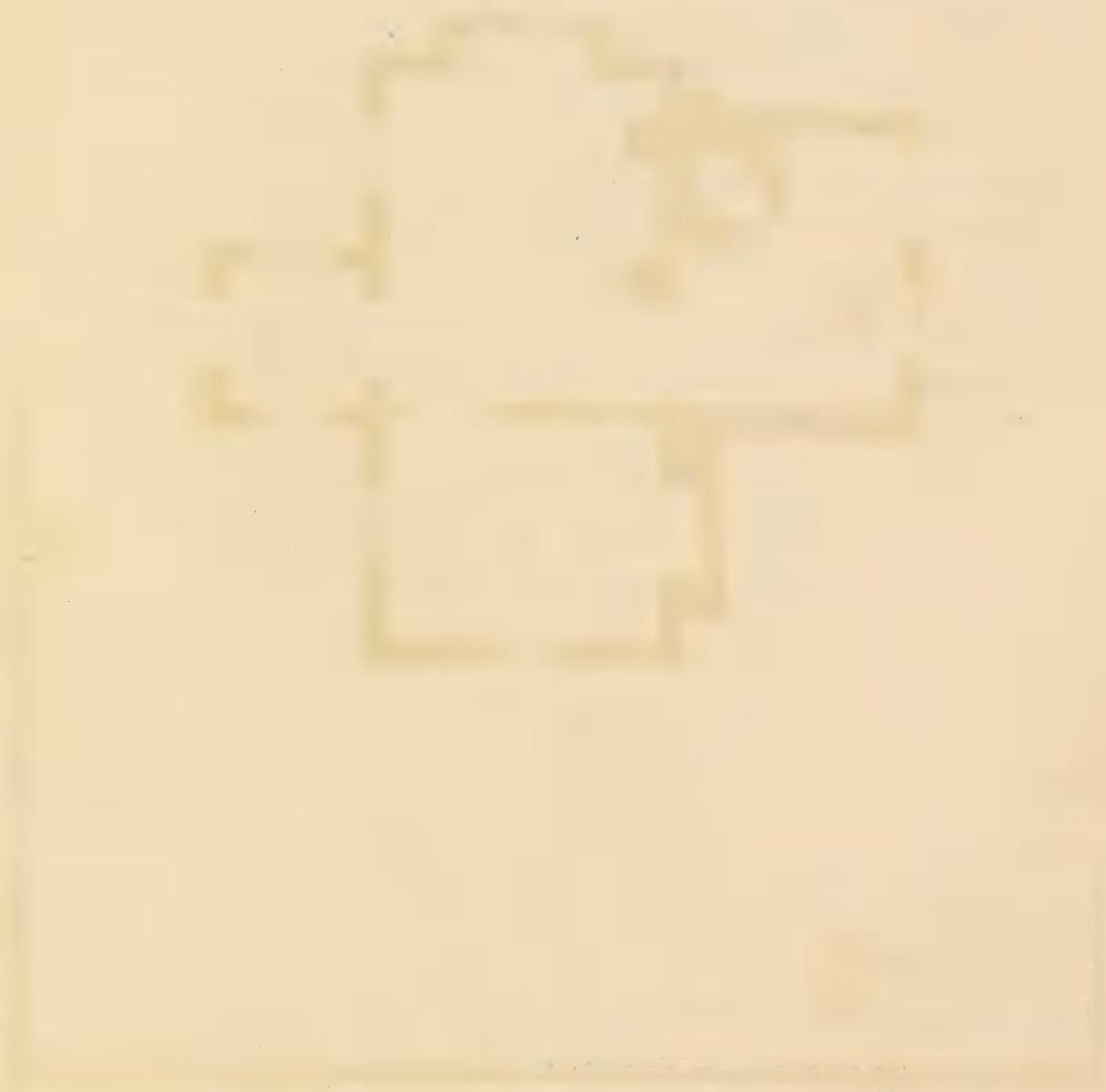
THIS Design presents a Labourer's Cottage in the Italian style. It is very small, comprehending only a Kitchen, Bed Room, and Outhouse, with an oven. The walls may be of brick or stone, and covered with tile, of the form so much seen in Italy, derived originally from the Greek. The windows are kept high from the ground, a peculiarity much to be observed in this character; and the simplicity of the whole effect is not unpleasing, as exhibited in the Perspective View, No. XII.

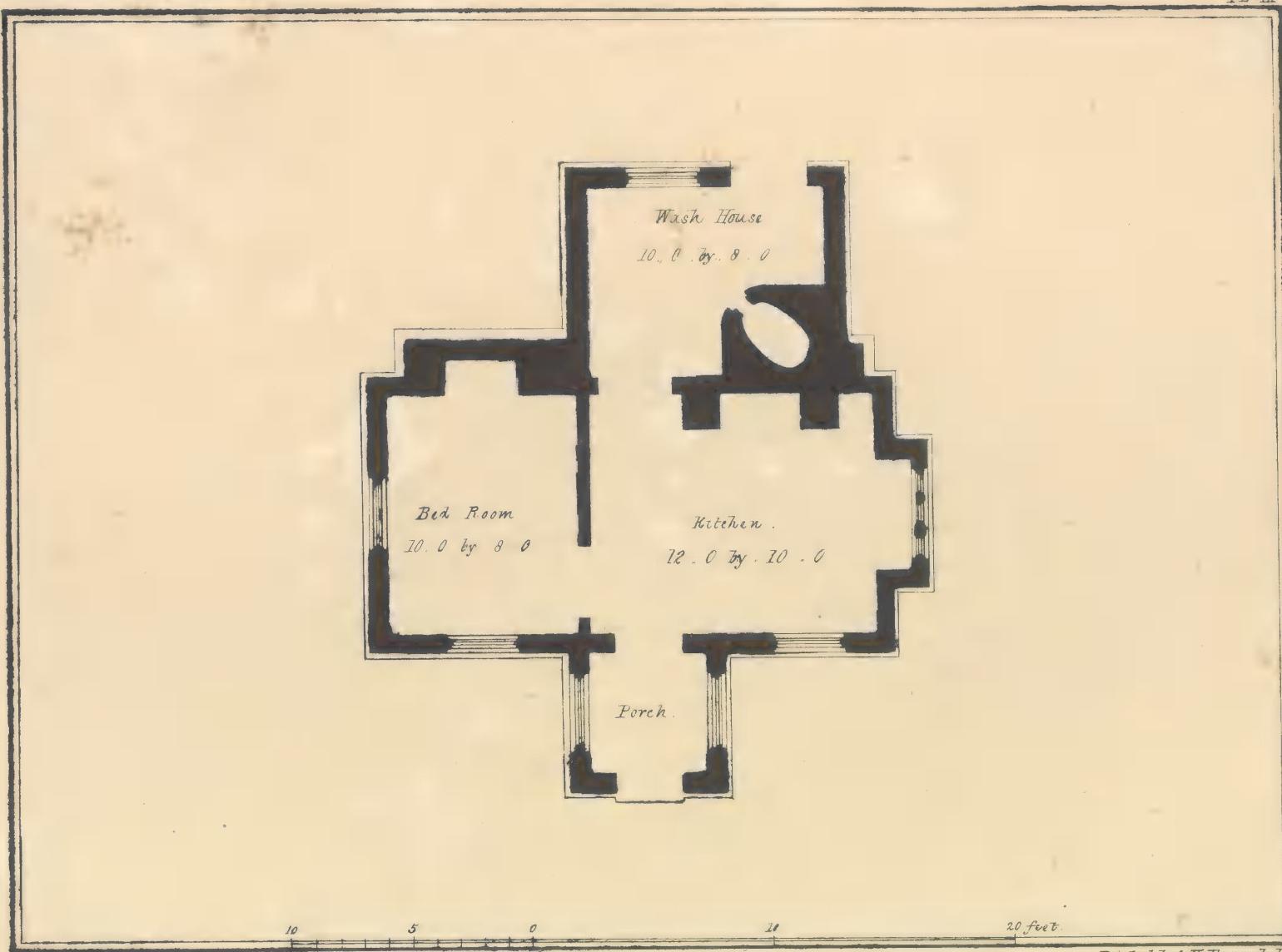
PLATE, No. 9. Plan.

10. Front Elevation.

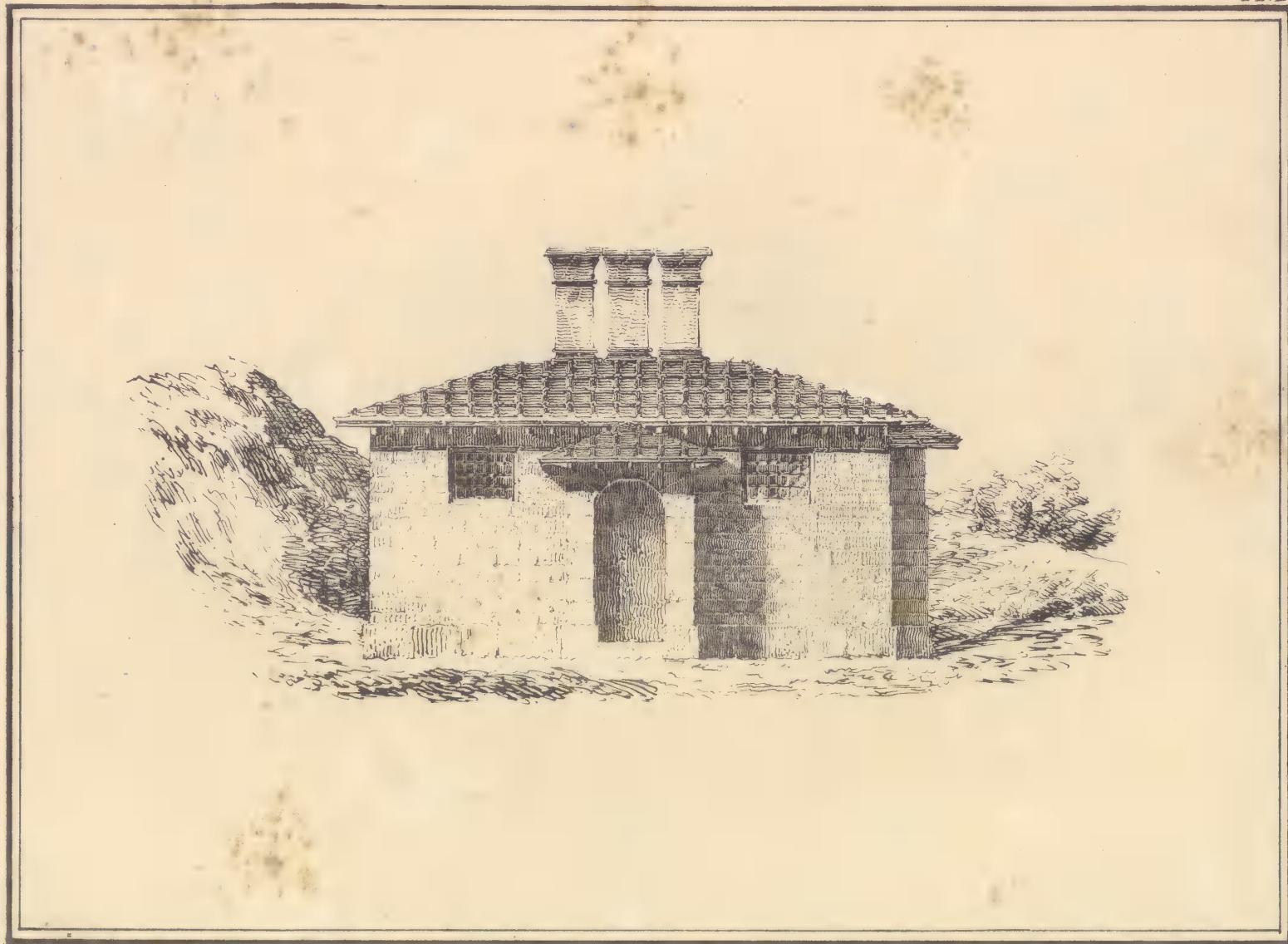
11. Side Elevation.

12. Perspective View.





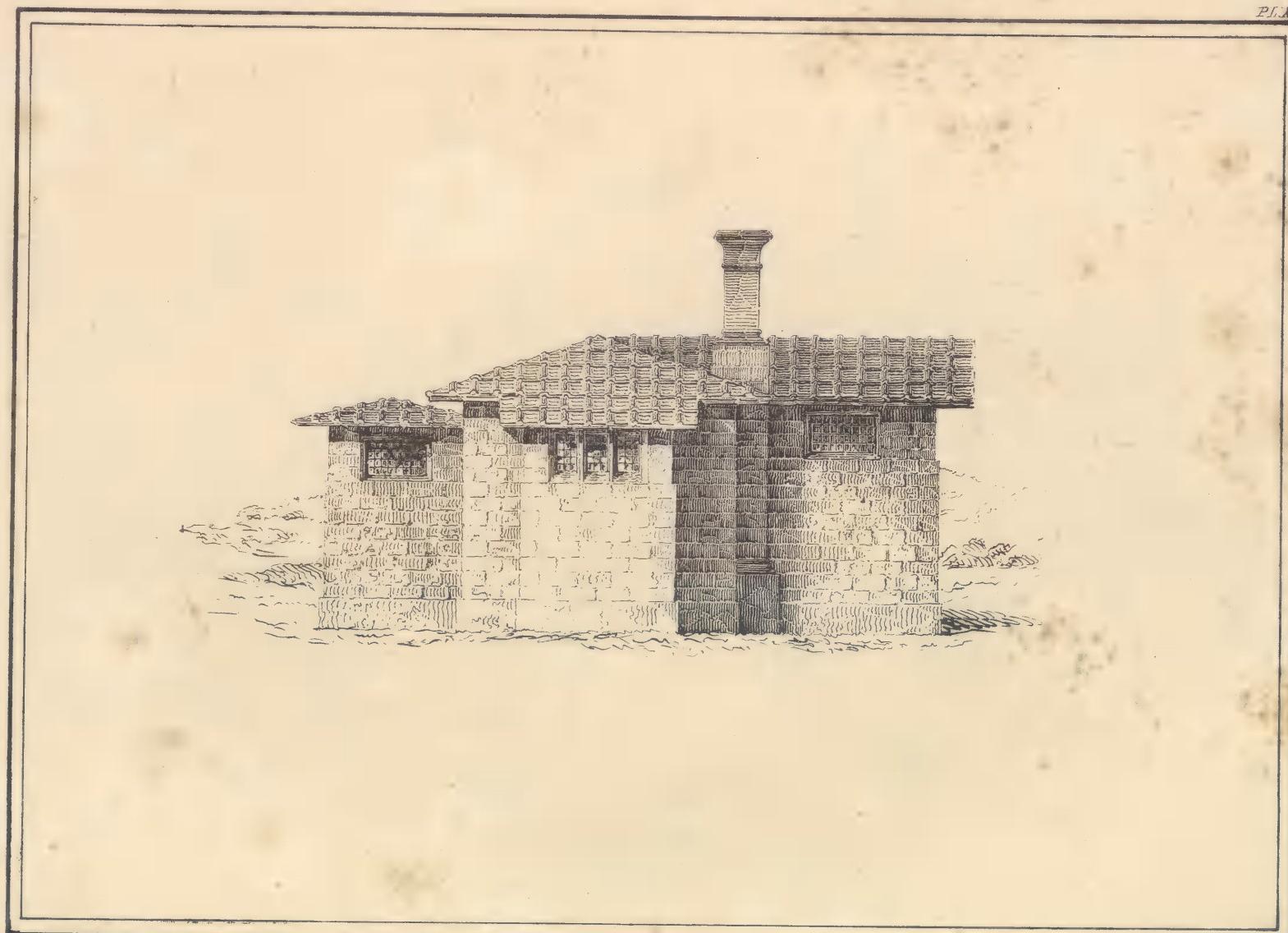




D. & J. Fréch. & Cie. Lithog.

DESIGN N° 3.





PTR Architecte's Sketch

Printed by C. Fullerton.

DESIGN N° 3.





P.P.R. Assoc. J. G. J. W. H.

Printed by C. Huijmander.

DESIGN N° 3. PL. 12.



FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. IV.

IN giving four Designs for Labourers' Cottages, the attempt has been to confine them within the narrowest limits, and to make them of the humblest description. The subject of the present composition is a building in the Swiss style; and although it may appear, upon a superficial view, that a considerable portion of ornament is here introduced, yet it may be observed that it is peculiarly fitted for agricultural buildings. The foundation is of rude stone or brick, the superstructure of wood, and the ornaments are mere notches on the arris, or angles of the timber. The skeleton or framework is boarded with deal, and no species of building can be erected with more speed. The spaces between the timbers may be filled with sawdust, well rammed, and the whole rendered perfectly secure against weather, the overhanging roofs effectually protecting the foundations, particularly if a tiled gutter be laid round the house to take the drip. The chimneys are curious in point of form; and the whole effect, if properly attended to in the detail, is highly picturesque and pleasing. The roofs are covered with oak shingles, and laden with pieces of rock or stone, to prevent

any injury arising from violent winds to so light a covering. This practice is universal in Switzerland. The whole should be painted in imitation of oak, and occasionally a little red is introduced ornamentally.

The mode of building adopted by the French, called pisé walling, composed of a strong loamy soil, well rammed in frames, and coated externally with lime and sand, or a small portion of Roman cement, is excellent as applied to Cottages. It was adopted by the late Mr. Henry Holland, at Woburn Abbey and other places, and improved upon by Mr. Salmon, who erected a house, three stories high, in this manner. Cheaper materials cannot be used, and it is warm and comfortable. A full account of this process may be seen in the first Vol. of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, translated from a French work on the subject, by M. François Cointeraux. The foundation of these buildings must necessarily be made of stone or brick, to the height of two feet above the ground, in order to secure the walls from the moisture of the earth.

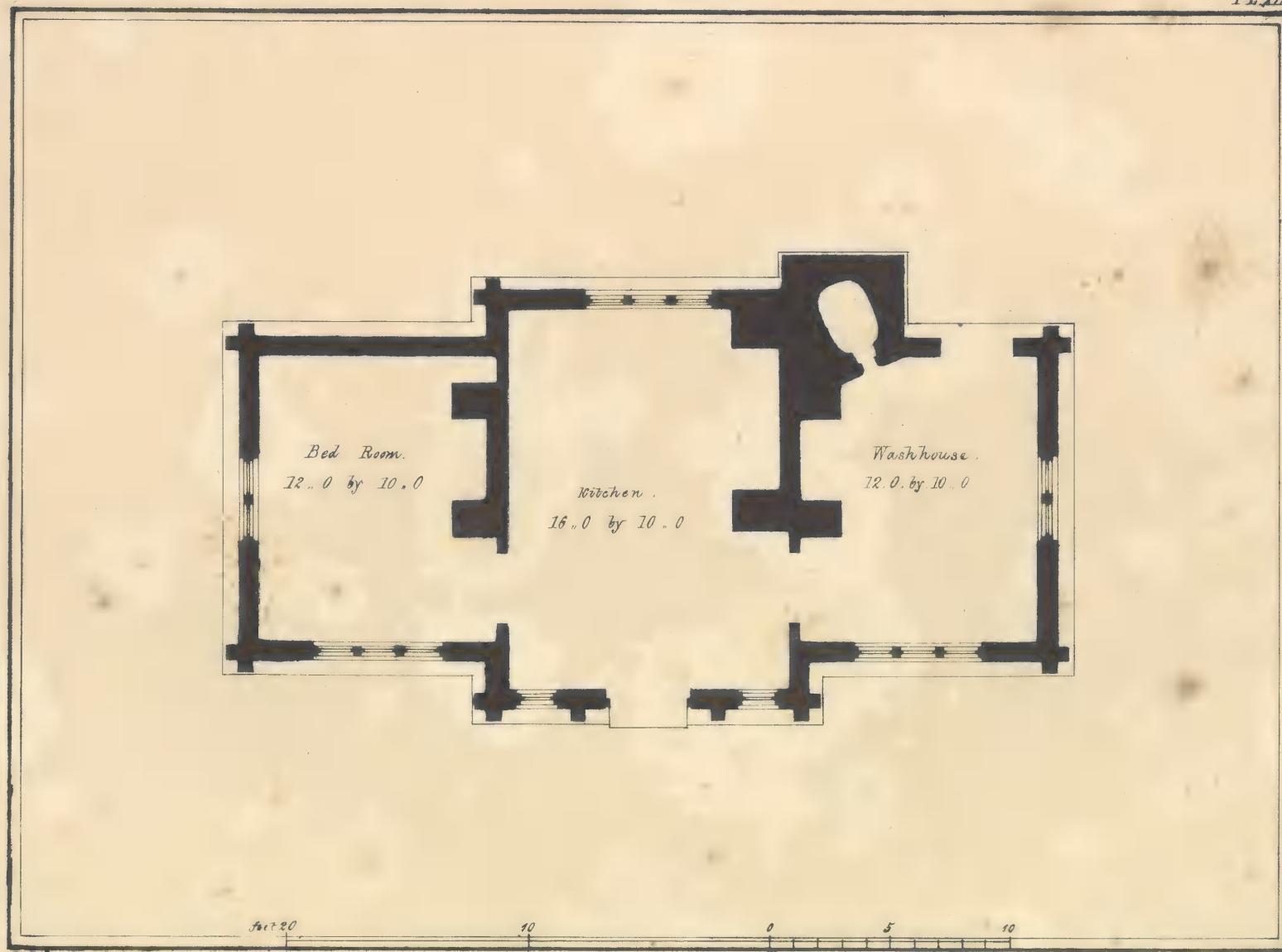
Upon the Rhone, buildings of this description are very common; and, it is said, some have been taken down, which, from the title deeds, appeared to be 165 years old. They have an outside covering of fresco, and are frequently ornamented, in a high degree, with dressings to the windows, pilasters, and entablatures. Upon the shores of the ancient

Liguria the towns are built with this material, of which Monaco, Vintimiglia, S. Remo, Oneglia, Albenga, and Noli present examples, and some of the exteriors are particularly curious, figures admirably painted, being represented in balconies, or at open windows.

As it must be satisfactory to every landlord to see the Cottages upon his estate in good condition, and the inhabitants in every respect clean and comfortable, this mode of building is particularly recommended as economical and durable. Some experiments have lately been made with a view to improve upon the French system, by erecting walls of highly vitrified substances, and coating the whole with the cement invented by Mr. Chambers, which he calls the English Puzzuolana. Park walls may be erected in this way, and they promise to be very durable.

PLATE, No. 13. Plan.

- 14. Front Elevation.
- 15. Side Elevation.
- 16. Perspective View.

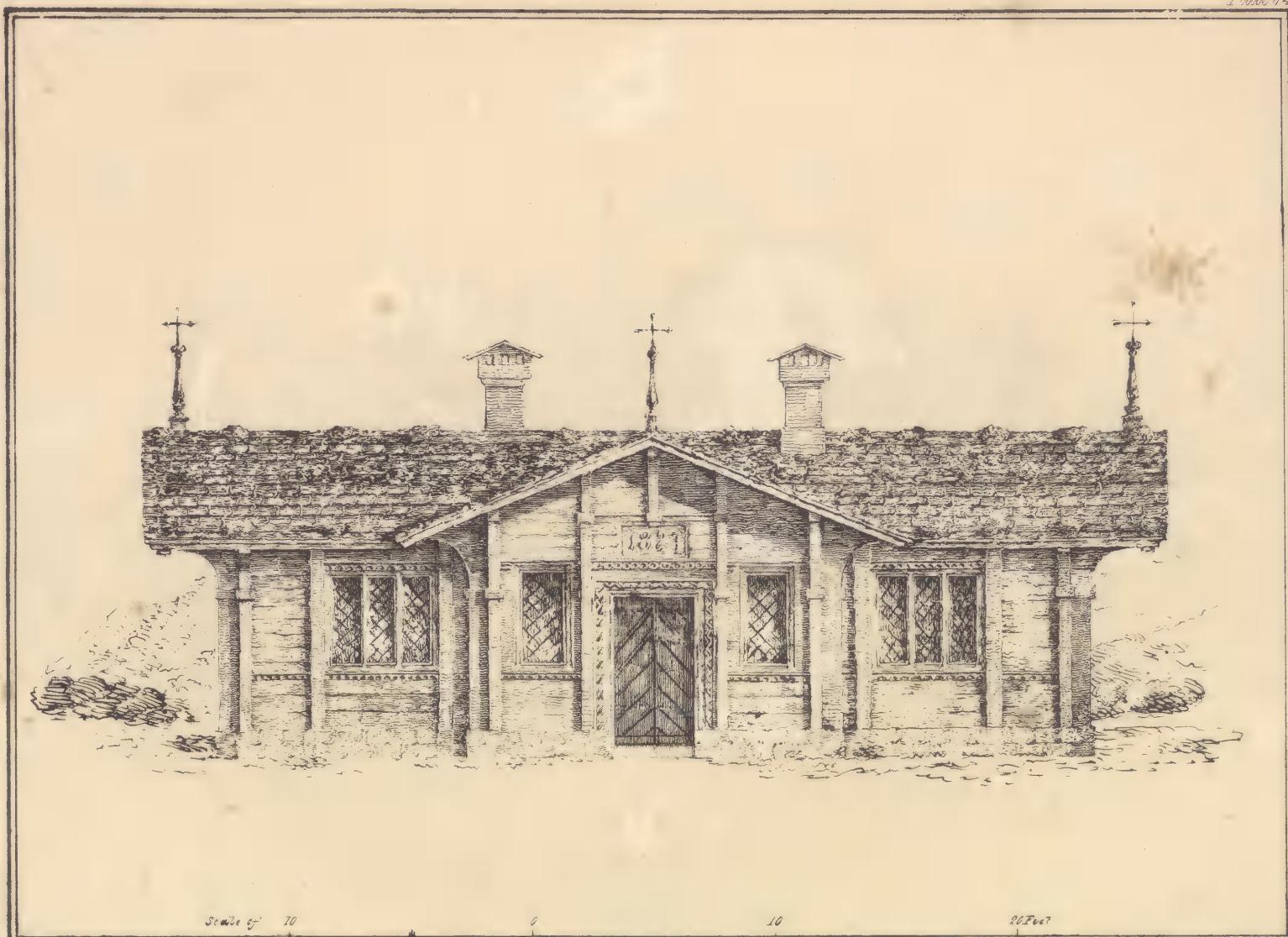


P.F.R. Arch^t & B. Lithog.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

DESIGN N^o. 4.





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P.M.R. Archt S. G. J. Kirby

Printed for Culmann & Co.

DESIGN N° 4.



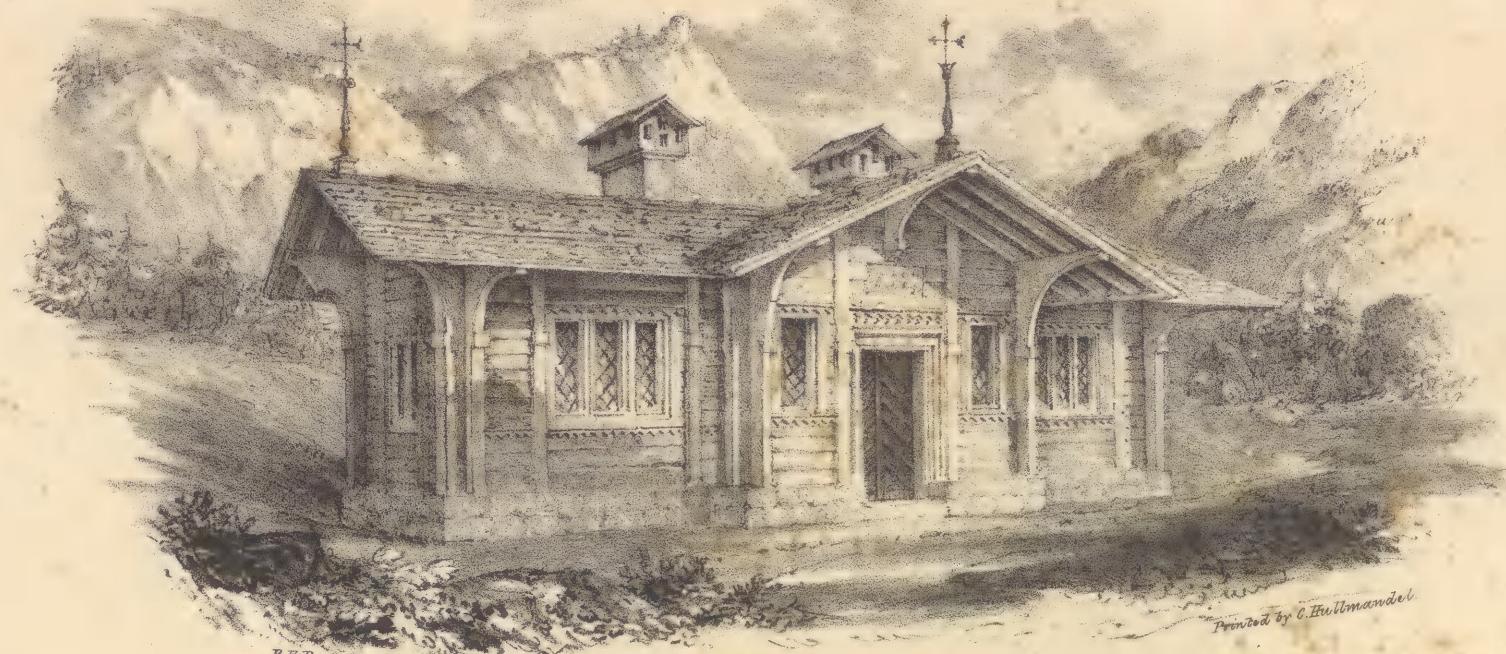


P.F.R. Arch^r. J^r. S. Lithog.

Printed by C. Hullmandel

DESIGN N° 4.





P.P.R. Archit. J. G. J. Lithog.

DESIGN N^o. 4 . P L . 16.

Printed by C. Hultmandl.



FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. V.

SHELTER for cattle is a consideration of infinite importance in agricultural buildings, and this the Swiss character particularly affords. The large projecting roofs have the good effect of protecting poultry in the farm yard from great heat, or bad weather. As applied to Barns, the foundation should be of brick or stone two feet above the ground, the superstructure of timber boarded, a sufficient number of vent holes being left to afford a free circulation of air, and the roof may be covered with tiles. In the Design, No. V. large folding doors are placed at each extremity of the threshing floor, in order that a waggon may pass freely through; and as it is convenient to have an upper floor to make an occasional clearing, a door is shewn, through which the straw may be pitched into the fold yard. At the end of the building a small door is designed some height from the ground, for the convenience of putting in corn. In Marshall's "Rural Economy of Yorkshire" some observations occur relative to the space lost in Barns above the threshing floor, and two instances are alluded to where Granaries have been placed in this situation, so constructed, that although surrounded by vermin, they are proof against them. In the floor a trap door is formed, with tackle over it to raise and lower the

corn. Ventilators are proposed under the granary floor, with valves to open and shut, and allow the dust to pass away.

It is recommended that the Barn should always be on the north side of the Farm Yard, and placed on an inclined plane, in order that the Cattle Sheds may be open to the south, and have good drainage. The fence in front of these sheds should be removable, so that a pannel may be taken out, allowing the animals to retire at their pleasure, and have occasional protection from bad weather.

Many arguments have been urged in opposition to large Barns ; and since the practice of stacking hay and grain, and threshing by mills has become more general, there seems to be less need of them. Many, however, think it necessary to store the crop in the straw, and the Design, No. V. is consequently introduced. The late Mr. Waistell* observed, “ Where a waggon has to be loaded over-night, it is advantageous to have some building under lock and key to admit it :”—this may be considered an argument in favour of at least one pair of large doors to a Barn. The dimensions of the Barn here designed are 100 feet long by 20 feet wide.

PLATE, No. 17. The Swiss Barn and Cattle Sheds.

* Designs for Agricultural Buildings, by Charles Waistell, Esq. edited by Mr. Joseph Jopling, 1827.



P.F.R. Arch & J.G.J. Lithog

Printed by C. Huitmandel

D E S I G N . N ° 5 . P L . 17 .
S W I S S B A R N A N D C A T T L E S H E D .

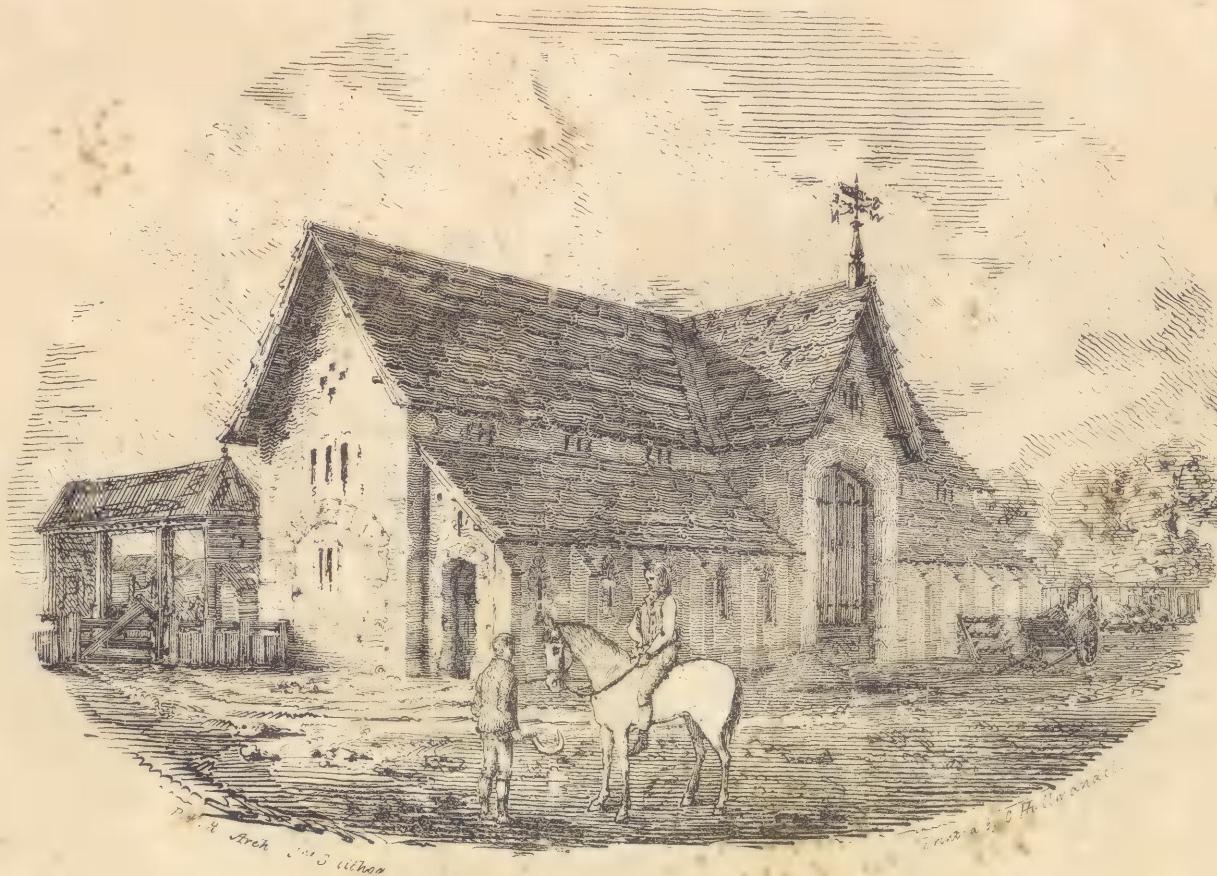


FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. VI.

MANY old English Monastic Barns are still in existence, some of which have been expensively erected, enriched with buttresses, and splayed jaumbes to the apertures. A little additional expense no doubt will be created by adopting this style, but the increase will be so inconsiderable as scarcely to become a matter of consideration, and it is not actually necessary to introduce buttresses. Those who are fond of the farm yard, feel pride in seeing every thing in a state of cleanliness and comfort; and should this feeling ever be extended to the particular form or style of the buildings, another step towards improvement will surely be gained. The late Mr. Bertie Greatheed, of Guy's Cliff, was remarkable for this attention, and his domestic buildings consequently became objects of curiosity and interest.

PLATE, No. 18. The Old English Barn.



DESIGN. N^o 6. PL 18.
THE OLD ENGLISH BARN.

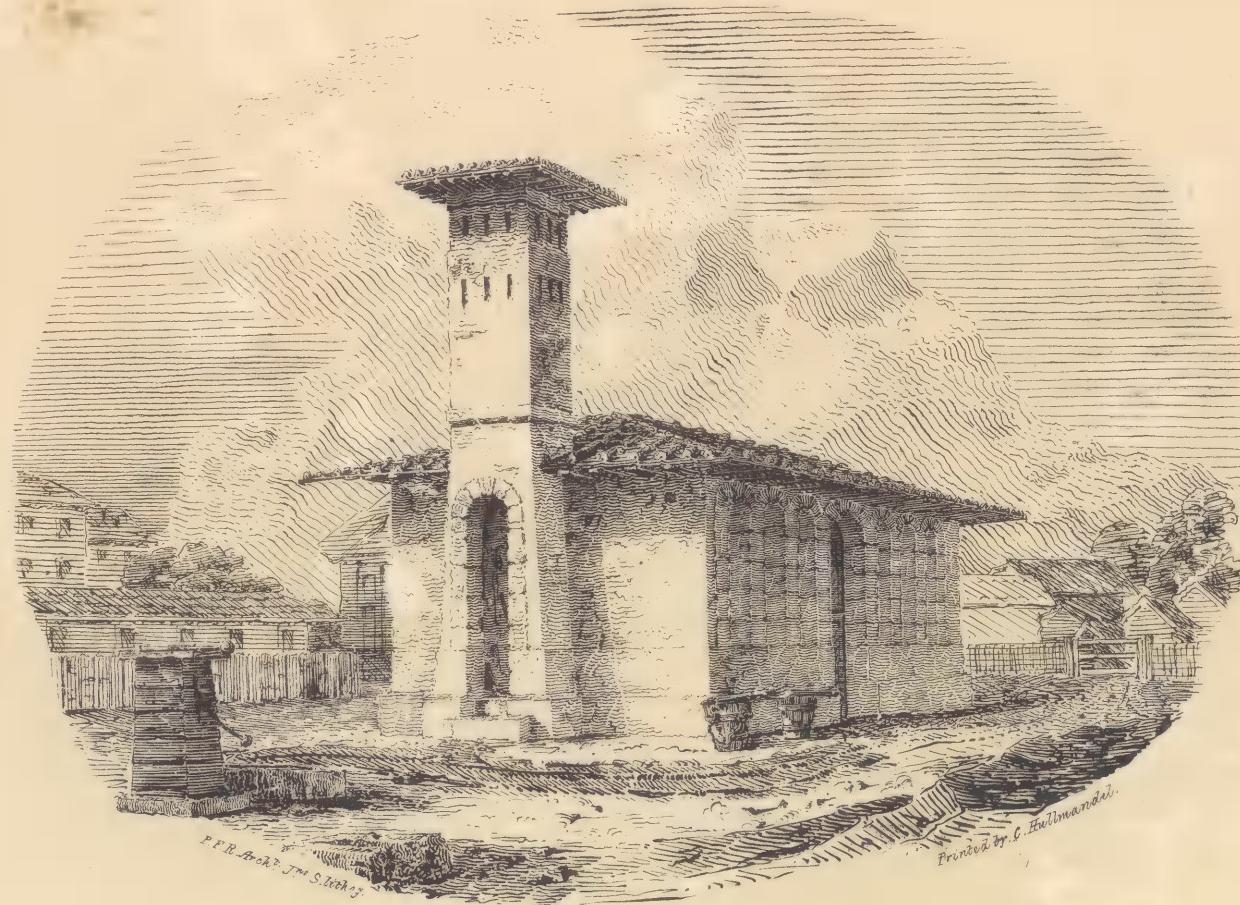


F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

DESIGN, No. VII.

THE Italian character is here given to what has been hitherto called a Dutch Barn, and some effect may thus be produced by merely assuming another form, and without any additional expense, or the introduction of any ornament. The idea was taken from the Farm Yard at Rokeby. The Campanile, or Tower, affords a good situation for a Dove-Cote.

PLATE, No. 19. The Italian Barn and Dove-Cote.



D E S I G N . N ° 7 . P L . 19
THE ITALIAN BARN AND DOVE COTE.



F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

DESIGN, No. VIII.

THE Swiss Cowhouse is very simple. It is composed of logs in imitation of a Blockhouse, or of outside pieces to resemble logs. The Swiss Chalet is at all times picturesque, although the simplest of all buildings.

PLATE, No. 20. The Swiss Cowhouse.



DESIGN. NO. 8. PL. 20.

THE SWISS COW HOUSE.

W. H. Moore Jr. 8/1/39

Printed by G. L. Johnson

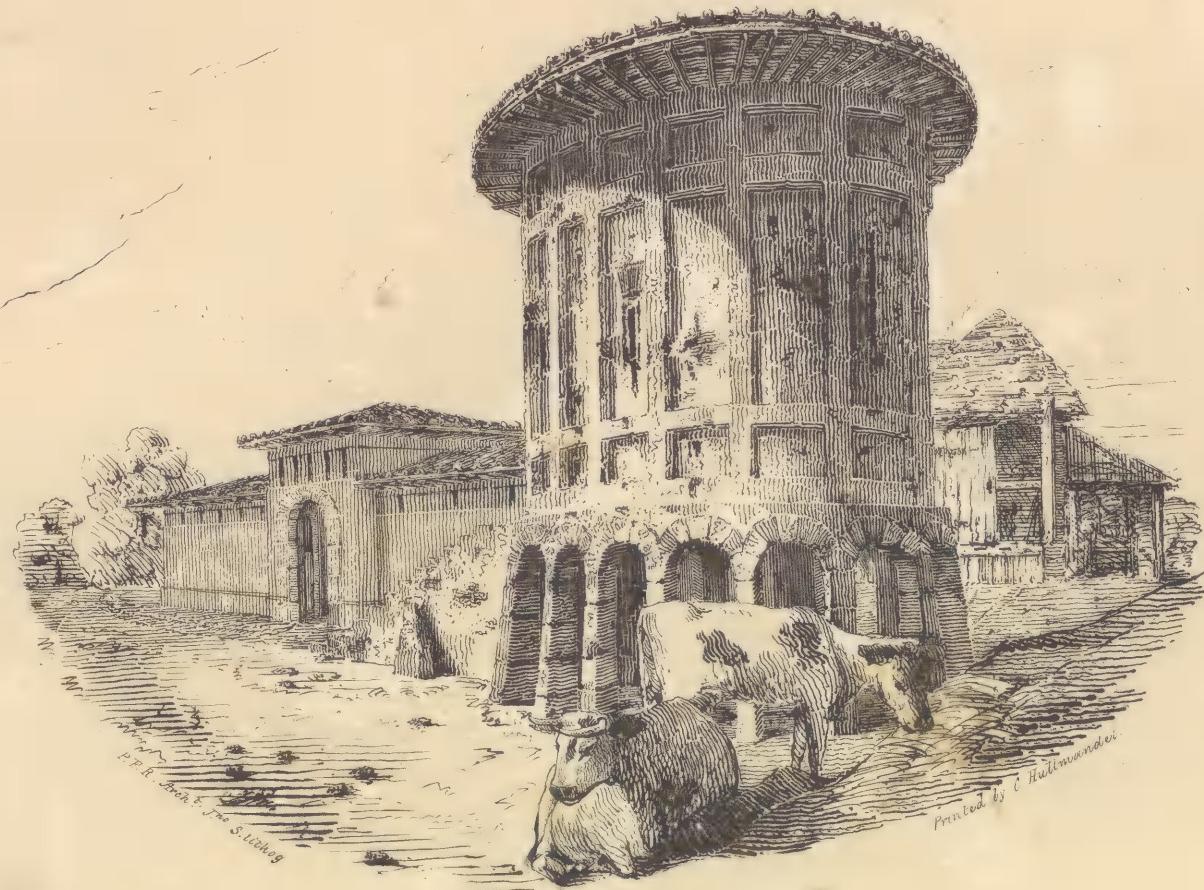


FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. IX.

THE Granary should always be set upon arches, to prevent the possibility of vermin reaching the corn. The form here adopted is circular, and in stone countries little difficulty or expense would arise in carrying it into execution. Seen from the adjoining plantation, the outline would remind the traveller of the Temple of Venus in the kingdom of Naples, on the coast of Baia, the roof assuming the form of the Temple of Vesta. The principle recommended by Mr. Beatson, in the second volume of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture," may be applied to this Design; and it is presumed the form will be more agreeable than that exhibited in Plate 46, Vol. I. of the "Complete Farmer."

PLATE, No. 21. The Italian Granary and Cowhouse.



D E S I G N N ° 10 . P L . 21 .
ITALIAN GRANARY AND COW HOUSE



FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. X.

THE Rustic Cowhouse is erected of wood on a stone foundation, and covered with slabs, or outside pieces, the roof being thatched. The uprights to the open shed may be varied in form by branches, and much additional interest may be created by the mode of binding the thatch, and by adopting a good pattern for this purpose. It may be observed, that the outline of this building is quite simple and unassuming, and that it would be very cheap as to its construction.

PLATE, No. 22, The Rustic Cowhouse.



P. F. R. Arch't. J. C. J. Ichig.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

DESIGN. N^o. 10. PL. 22.
RUSTIC COW HOUSE.



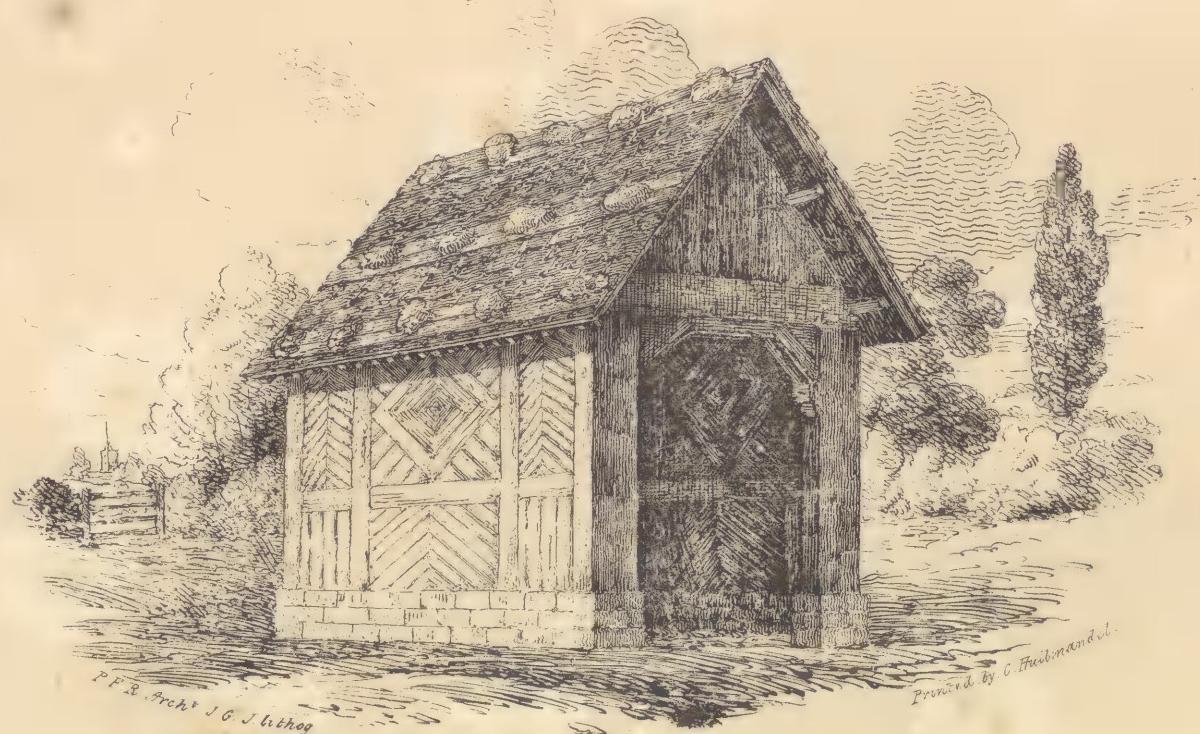
FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. XI.

If the humblest Shed can be contrived so as to become an object of some interest in the pleasure ground, and if the same materials can be so disposed that the building may assume a pleasing, rather than a common-place and meagre form, a point of some importance will be gained in rural economy. The trifling projection usually given to the eaves of a Shed deprives it of shadow, and the ends of the rafters, by which considerable effect may be produced, are usually concealed. The common weather-boarded exterior is universal, and the same outline is adopted in all places, because few take the trouble to vary from or imagine another. By covering the outsides with branches nailed on in patterns, it is evident that much variety may be introduced ; and by allowing the Virginian creeper, Periploca, or trailing Arbutus partially to climb the side and hang upon the roof, many simple but beautiful effects may be conceived.

PLATE, No. 23. The Rustic Cattle Shed.





P.P.B. Fréch & J.G. Lithog

Printed by C. Hubmandel.

DESIGN. N° II. PL. 23.

RUSTIC CATTLE SHED.



FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. XII.

THE plantation walk may frequently be conducted to the farm yard, or so nearly that the same building may be applied to different purposes, the back on that part next the walk serving as a Rustic Seat. Branches in patterns are here again introduced, and the floor may be finished in imitation of a tessellated pavement, by branches only, forming a dry and comfortable bottom.

PLATE, No. 24. The Rustic Seat.





DESIGN . N° 12 . PL . 24 .
RUSTIC SEAT WITH CATTLE SHED BEHIND .

Printed by W. C. Duval & Son.



F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

DESIGN, No. XIII.

"It often happens that a small hamlet, or some Farm buildings are in an interesting situation, where the person, from whose place they are in view, would wish for something more attractive. It is true that a rich person to whom the whole belonged might pull them all down, and build in their room a tower, a temple, or any other ornamental building ; but besides that there is something unpleasant in destroying, for the sake of mere ornament, the marks of industry and habitation, such buildings of parade have too frequently a staring, unconnected, ostentatious appearance. Should he however choose to preserve the look of a farm or hamlet, but wish at the same time to improve the general mass, any building of a good form, rising higher than the rest from amidst them, would probably answer that purpose, and serve at once both to vary and unite the whole group, especially with the assistance of a few trees judiciously placed."*

Should the original situation of a Farm-yard be found good and well chosen, much expense may be saved by altering the old buildings instead of entirely removing them, and as far as effect is concerned, this may frequently be found advisable, as

* Price on the Picturesque, vol. ii. p. 352.

slight alterations or additions may produce essential changes in the general form and appearance. If however the situation should in any respect be objectionable, every shilling thus expended will be thrown away.

The Plate, No. 25, will shew the application of the foregoing Designs, and the arrangement now generally approved is here laid down, the plan being intended for a Corn Farm. The best situation is the side of a hill, having a gentle inclination to the South, in order that good drainage may be obtained, and the surface kept dry and warm; and if this situation be protected by hills East and West, and more particularly towards the North, it will be still more salubrious, and afford more comfort to the cattle. The fall of the land will give the means of keeping the buildings constantly clean, a consideration of infinite importance to the Farmer; the necessity of choosing a spot where a constant supply of good water may be procured, need not be insisted on.

In the plan here proposed the Farm-house is placed on the South side of the Yard, with a Counting House, or Office at the back, from whence all the buildings may be seen, as the servants cannot be too much under the eye of the master. The distance between this house and the Piggery will prevent any objection arising from the projection of shadow, and the Area, or Yard, will afford considerable comfort to the farmer, in keeping the dwelling some distance from the Fold-yard.

The Hogsties, with Henroosts over them, are placed on the South side of the Farm-yard, in order that they may be near the House and Brewhouse.

The Cowhouses form the West side, having doors to the meadow. They will contain twelve standings for cattle, and a separate place is appropriated for sick cattle, and for a bull. The Workshop for repairing carts is at the Southern extremity of the Cowhouses.

The East side is occupied by the Stabling, but a separate court, or yard, is appropriated to this department, in order to keep it quite independent of the Fold-yard. It consists of two five-stall Stables, and a four-stall Stable, a Chaise-house, Harness-room, and Chaff-house, with standings for Waggons and Carts. The Haylofts are over the five-stall Stables.

The Fold-yard may occasionally be divided into two parts, for strong and weak cattle: on the North side the Sheds are placed. These being open to the South, may in severe weather be protected by hurdles filled with furze or whins. The Barn extends the whole length of the Sheds, and the Rick-yard is North of the Barn. The feeding sheds and troughs in the folding yard may be supplied with water from the pond, by means of pipes and a pump. The overflowings from these yards should be conducted into a reservoir in the meadow.

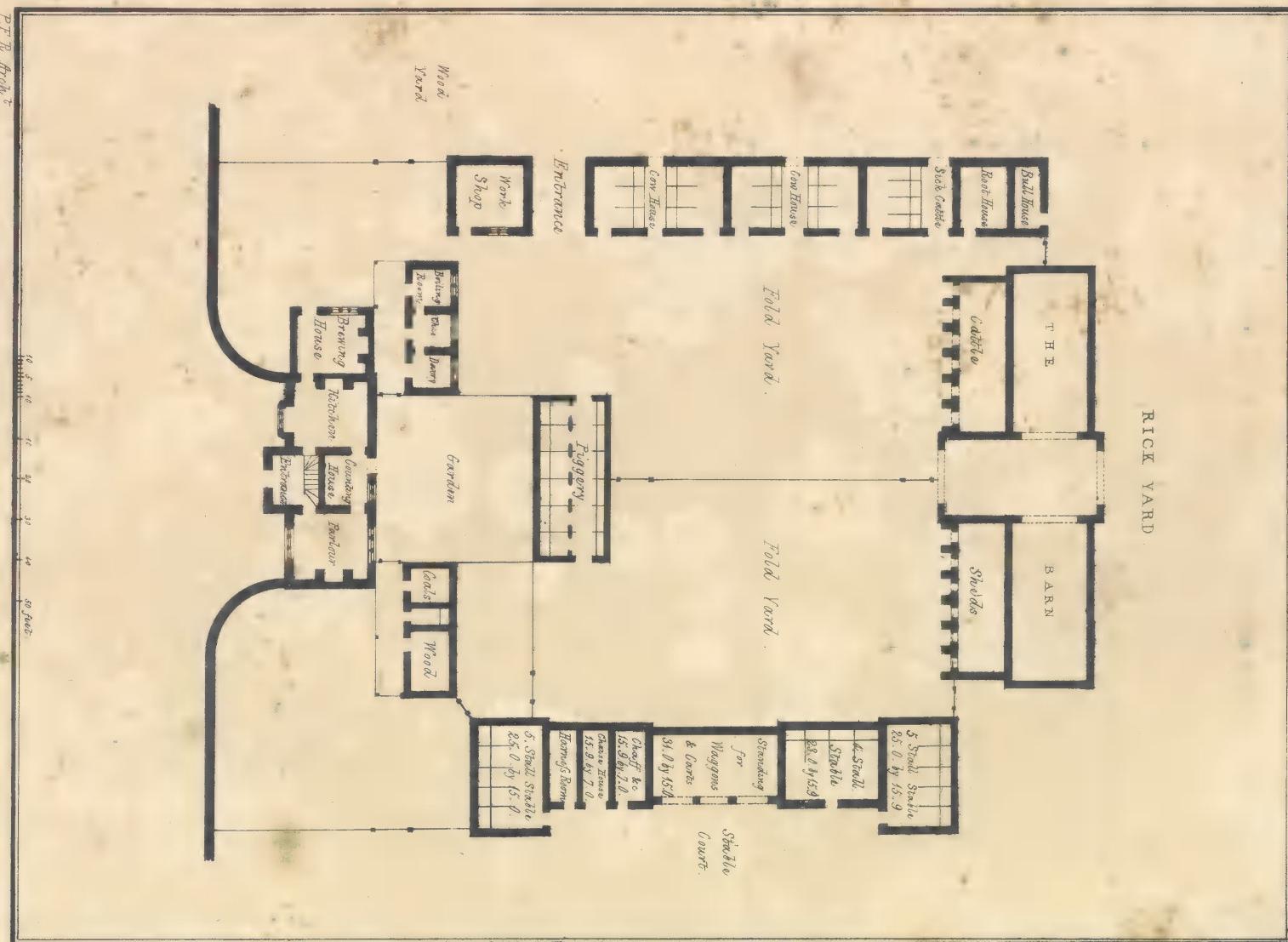
The Plate, No. 26, shews the geometrical elevation of the Barn and Cattle Sheds in the old English style of architecture, with the plan; and No. 27, that of the Stabling. Plate, No. 28, is a perspective view of the Farm-yard in the old English style. Plate, No. 29, exhibits the same thing in the Swiss style, and Plate, No. 30, in the Italian style.

Plate, No. 31, is a Design for a Carpenter's Shop and Sawpit, a building generally placed in some obscure situation, but which might be made to bear its place in the picture. The form here designed is by no means expensive, and may be rendered pleasing. It is in the old English style; and the Plate, No. 32, gives the same building in the Swiss style.

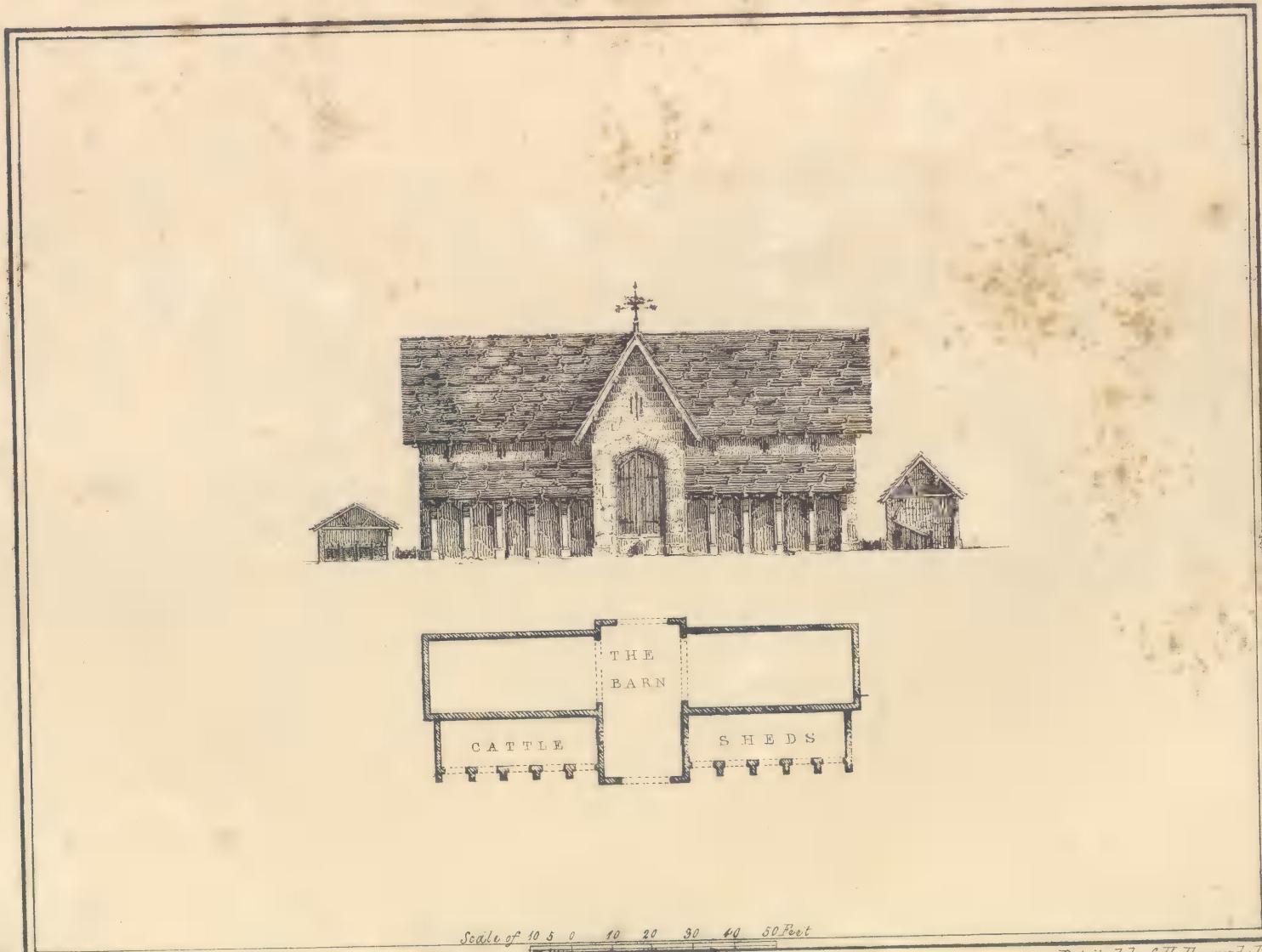
PLATE, No. 25. Plan.

- 26. The Barn and Cattle Sheds.
- 27. The Stabling and Waggon Sheds.
- 28. Perspective View.
- 29. The Swiss Farm Yard.
- 30. The Italian Farm Yard.
- 31. The Carpenter's Shop and Sawpit—
Old English.
- 32. The Carpenter's Shop and Sawpit—
Swiss.

p.
L. 25







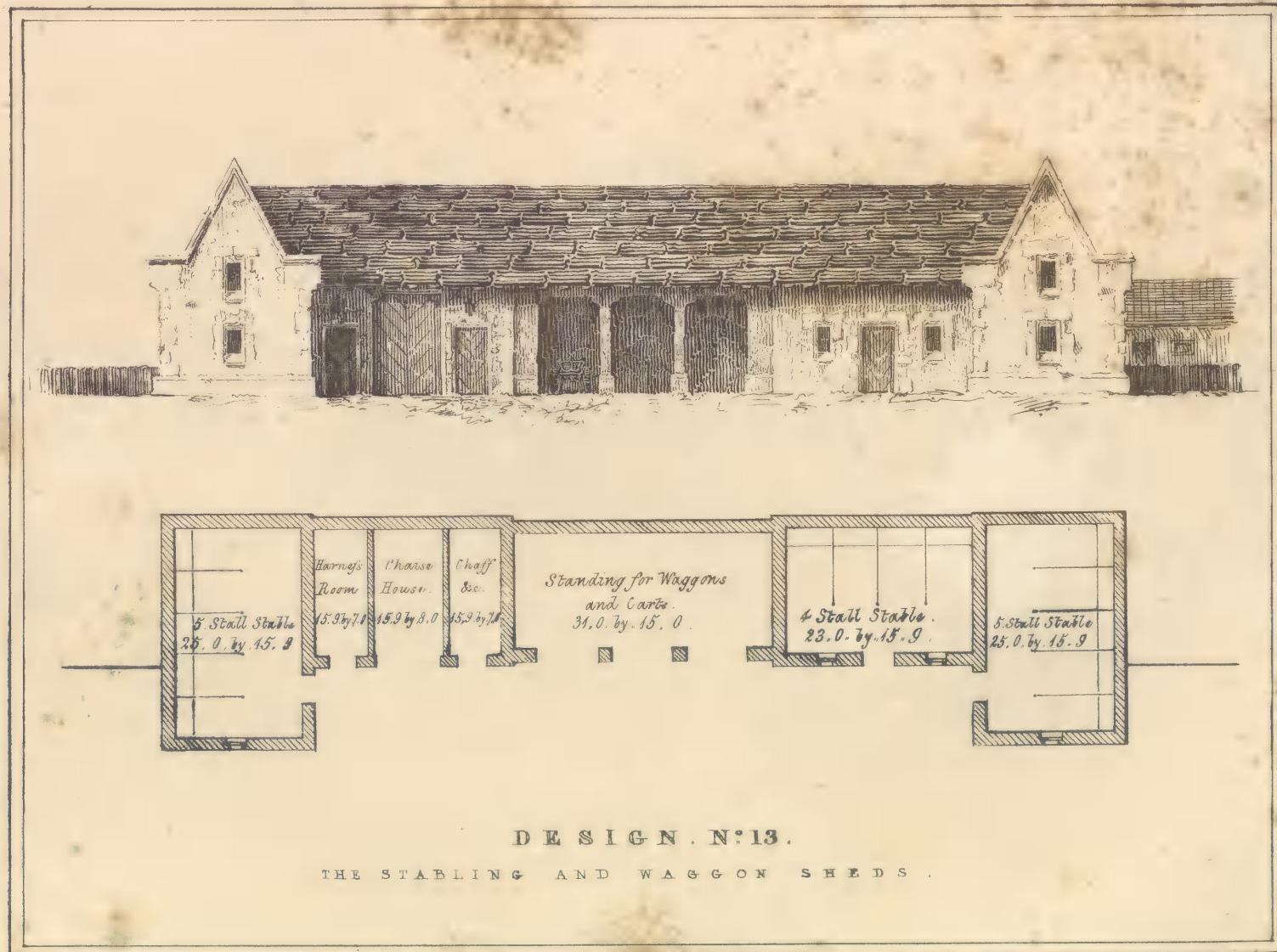
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"F.R Arch^t Thos S del^r

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

D E S I G N N° 13.
THE BARN AND CATTLE SHEDS.









DESIGN N°13. PL 28. FARM YARD.

OLD ENGLISH





P.P.R. Brock, J. G. Johnson

Printed by C. Hartman & Co.

DESIGN NO^o 11. FIG. 29. FARM YARD.

SWISS.





J. R. Green, J. C. Whiting

DESIGN NO. 18, PL. 30.

ITALIAN FARM YARD

Printed by C. Bullman & Co.





DESIGN N° 13. PL 31.
THE CARPENTER'S SHOP AND SAW PIT.





P.R.R. Archt & Engg. S. Schlegel

Printed by C. Bulman and Son

DESIGN N° 13. PL 32.
THE CARPENTERS SHOP AND SAW PIT.



F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

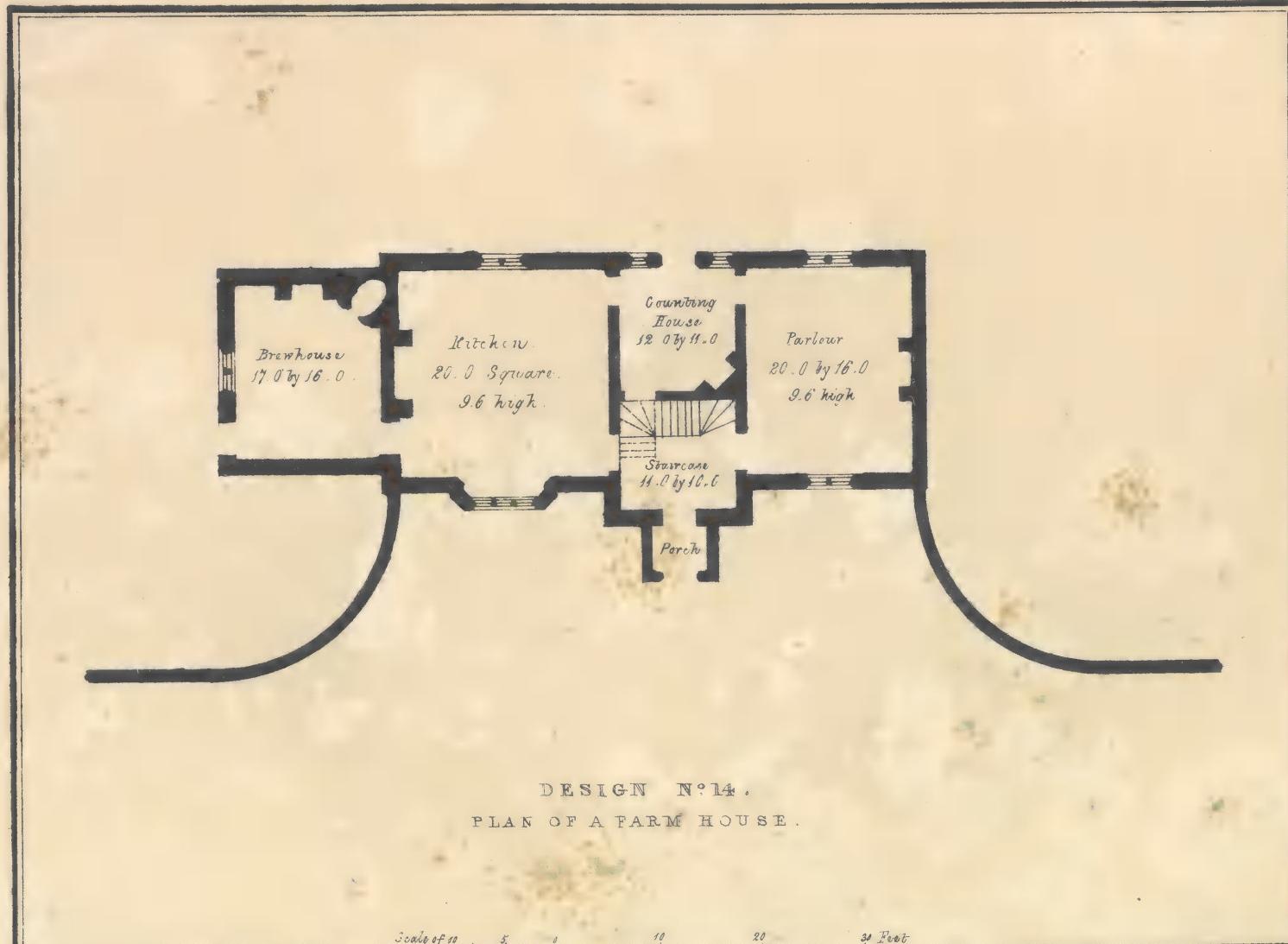
DESIGNS, Nos. XIV. XV. XVI.

THE Plate, No. 33, explains the plan for the Farm House, intended as the residence of the Farmer and his family, without including the Farm Servants. Nos. 34 and 35 are geometrical Elevations of the same; and No. 36, a perspective view in the Swiss style of Architecture. No. 37 exhibits the same thing in the old English style; and No. 38, in the Italian style.

The Plate, No. 39, shows various ideas for Fences, and No. 40, some Designs for Rustic Seats.

PLATE, No. 33. Plan.

- 34. Elevation.
- 35. Ditto.
- 36. The Swiss Farm House.
- 37. The Old English Farm House.
- 38. The Italian Farm House.
- 39. Fences.
- 40. Rustic Seats.







D E S I G N N° 14.
T H E F A R M H O U S E .





DESIGN N° 14.
THE FARM HOUSE





P. F. R. Birch & J. G. T. litho.

DESIGN N° 14. PL 36.
THE SWISS FARM HOUSE

Printed by C. Buttmann & Co.





P. & A. COOKSON.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

DESIGN N^o 14, PL 37.
THE OLD ENGLISH FARM HOUSE.



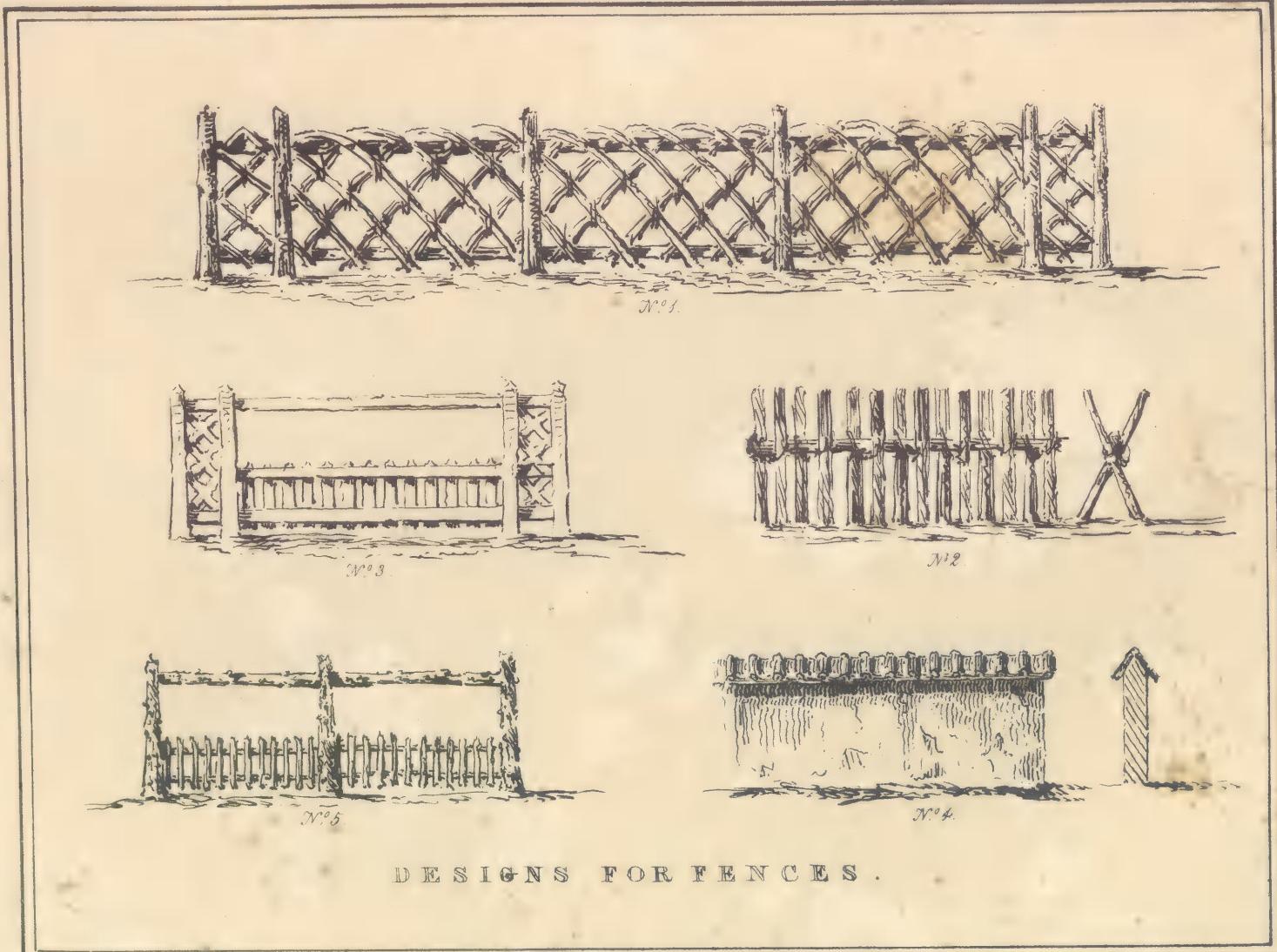


P.P.R. Arch^t. J. G. J. Lithog.

Printed by C. Hartmanist

DESIGN N°14. PL38.
THE ITALIAN FARM HOUSE.









N^o1.



N^o3.



N^o2.

DESIGN N^o16.
RUSTIC SEATS



FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. XVII.

THE Mill has at all times been a favourite subject with the landscape painter, and, judiciously designed, may be made highly effective. Of this an admirable instance occurs at Guy's Cliff; and few visitors to that fascinating spot will forget the admirable taste of Mr. Greatheed, who converted an old building of this description, at the head of the stream, into an object which to all lovers of the picturesque must be highly attractive. When beautiful effects are produced by the simplest means, the mind acknowledges the charm; and at the spot alluded to, a mere gallery, roughly constructed, with an overhanging roof, has effected what the most laboured design would have failed to accomplish. Upon this subject Price observes, that, "in mills particularly, such is the extreme intricacy of the wheels and the woodwork, such the singular variety of form and of light and shadow, of mosses and weather stains from the constant moisture, of plants springing from the rough joints of the stones; such the assemblage of every thing which most conduces to the picturesque, that even without the addition of water an old mill has the greatest charm for a painter."*

* Price on the Picturesque, vol. i. p. 66.

The Rustic Bridge forms at all times a beautiful accompaniment ; and here again effects may be produced at a very moderate expense. An old tree, thrown across the stream, with a rude handrail formed by a branch of ash, is generally preferable to any regular design. “ Many of the wooden bridges in Alpine scenes, with the supports, irregularly crossing each other, are universally admired for their wild picturesque character, so well suited to that of the scenery : and even where wooden bridges are executed with great mechanical skill, on a regular plan, still a great degree of intricacy, though of a less picturesque kind, must arise from the necessary crossing of the timbers.”*

The Plate, No. 41, is an attempt to illustrate the foregoing observations in the Swiss character ; and No. 42, in the old English.

PLATE, No. 41. The Swiss Mill and Bridge.

* Price, vol. i. p. 340.

DESIGN, No. XVIII.

PLATE, No. 42. The Old English Mill.



DESIGN N° 17 PL 41

THE SWISS MILL AND BRIDGE





DESIGN N°17. PL. #2.

THE OLD ENGLISH MILL.



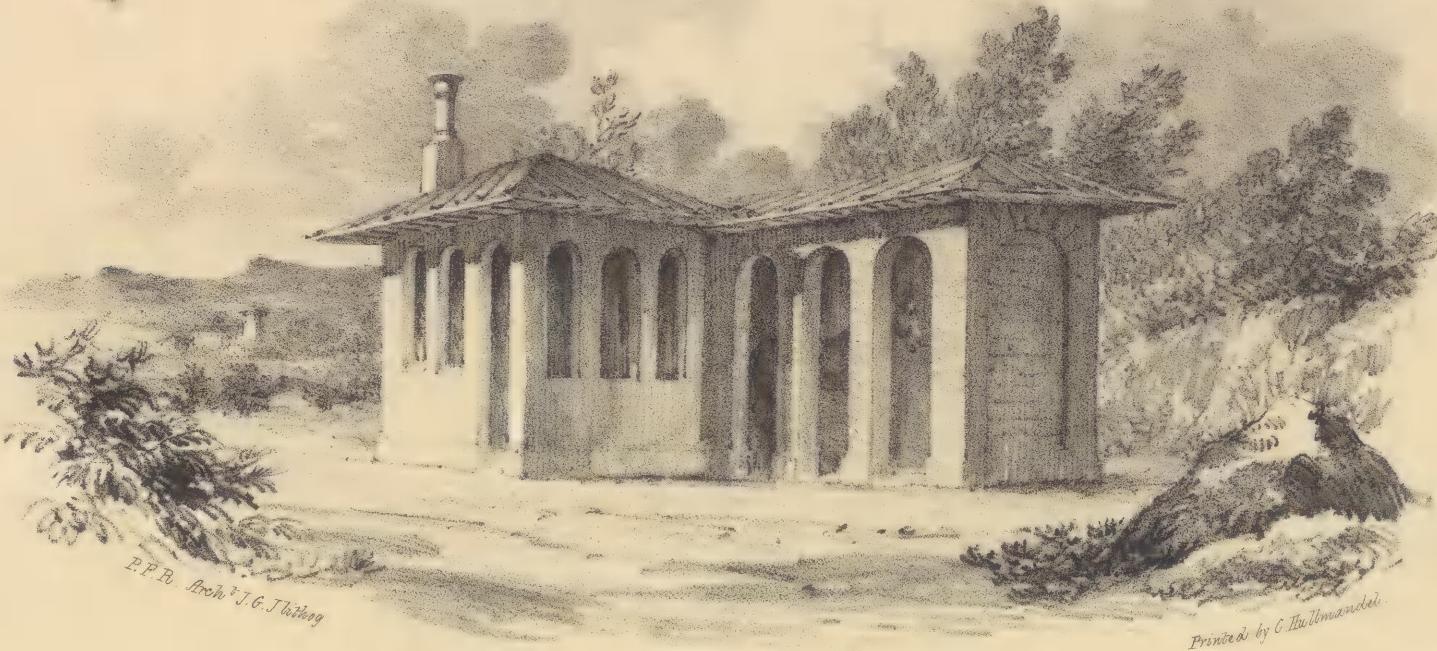
FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS, Nos. XIX. & XX.

The Plates, No. 43 and 44, are Designs for a Smithy, in the Italian and old English styles ; much good scenic effect being always produced by a building well introduced of this description.

PLATE, No. 43. The Italian Smithy.

44. The old English Smithy.



DESIGN N°18 . PL43.
THE ITALIAN SMITHY.



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P. F. R. Archt. J. G. J. Lithog.

Printed by C. Hulme, M.A.

DESIGN N°18. PL. 44.
THE OLD ENGLISH SMITHY.



FARM BUILDINGS.

DESIGN, No. XXI.

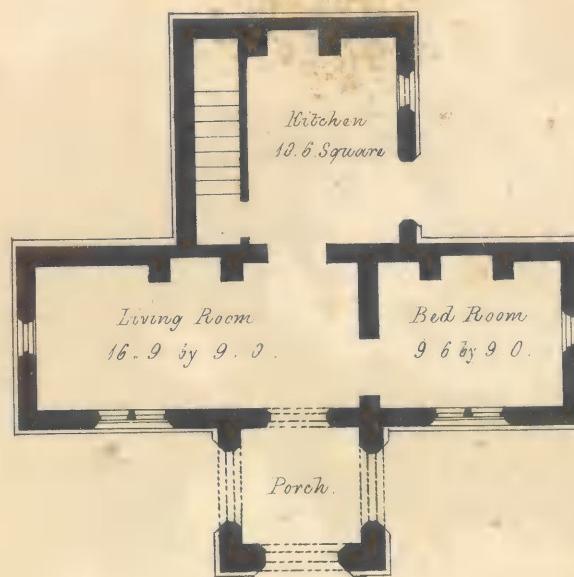
THE plan for the Gate House, No. 45, with the Geometrical Elevations, Nos. 46 and 47, and the Perspective View, No. 48, will explain the Design No. XXI. It is of the humblest possible description, but may serve to embellish the surrounding scenery.

PLATE, No. 45. Plan.

46. Elevation.

47. Side Elevation.

48. Perspective View.

DESIGN N^o 19.

THE TURNPIKE GATE HOUSE.





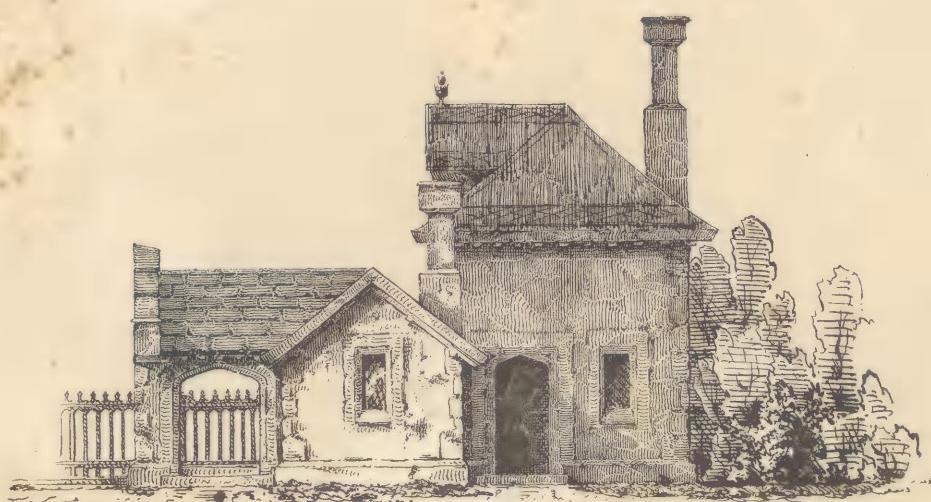


DESIGN N° 19.
THE TURNPIKE GATE HOUSE.

P.F.R. Archit^t J^os. Sculpsit.

Printed, by C. Hallmandel.





DESIGN N°19.

PFR Archt JWS Sculpit

Printed, by C. Hullmandel

THE TURNPIKE GATE HOUSE.





P.P.B. Arch. Jno S. Wells.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

DESIGN N° 15 . PL 48.
THE TURNPIKE GATE HOUSE .

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1940-1941 - U.S.A.

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FARM BUILDINGS.

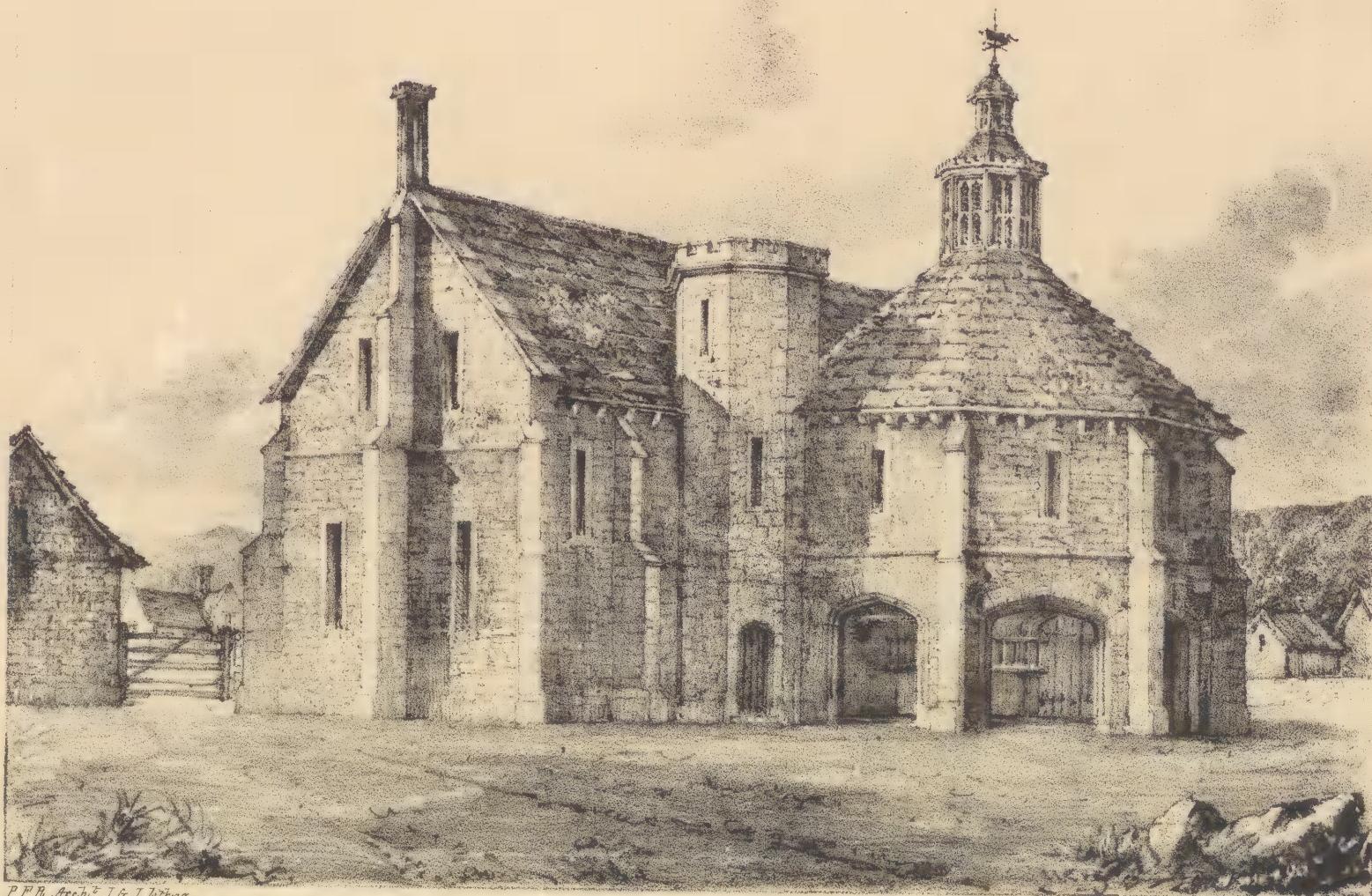
DESIGN, No. XXII.

SINCE machinery has been so much used in Barns, the Horse track becomes a feature of considerable importance. The Plate, No. 49, exhibits a building designed for this purpose, a little in imitation of the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury, the upper part being a Granary, to which access is obtained by the octangular turret stair attached to the Barn. The Granary is surmounted by a Dovecote.

The Barn is composed after a very elegant monastic building still in existence at Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire, where the octangular stair groups well with the gabled porch, and buttressed wall.

PLATE, No. 49. The Horse Track and Monastic Barn.

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P. F. R. Archit. J. & J. Lithog.

Printed by C. H. Mandel.

DESIGN N° 20.
THE HORSE TRACK AND BARN.



F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

DESIGN, No. XXIII.

THE Reservoir is a distinguished object where it is necessary to raise water to some height, as it is seen from the adjacent hills. The subject of Plate, No. 50, is composed after the celebrated Lighthouse at Genoa.

PLATE, No. 50. The Reservoir.





DESIGN N° 21. PL 50.

THE RESERVOIR.



F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

DESIGN, No. XXIV.

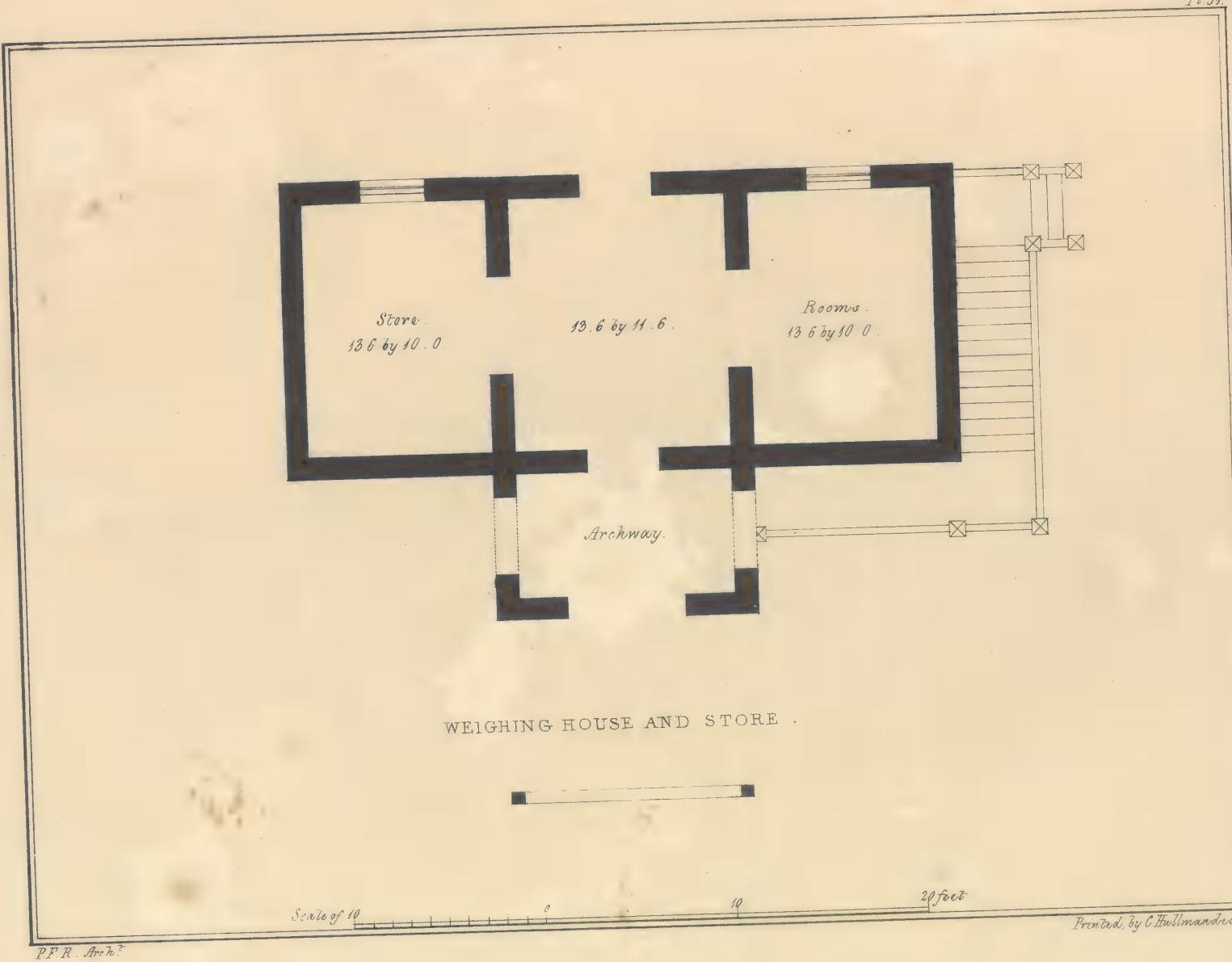
THE Plate, No. 51, the Geometrical Elevation, No. 52, and the Perspective View, No. 53, explain the Design for a Weighing House and Store. Ancient buildings, erected for this purpose, were very picturesque; the great projecting roofs, the Crane and Stage for landing the goods, all necessarily creating features of much interest. The Swiss character, with the outside stair, is particularly applicable to this purpose.

PLATE, No. 51. Plan.

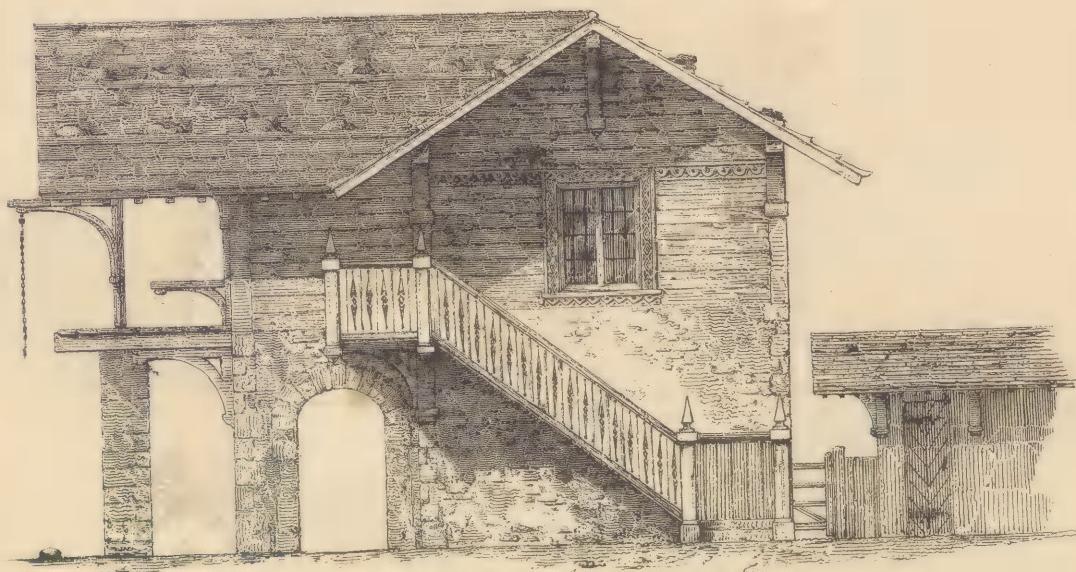
52. Elevation.

53. Perspective.









DESIGN. N° 22.

P.P.R. Arch't On^t S. det.

Printed by C. Hallmandet.

THE WEIGHING HOUSE & STORE





DESIGN N° 22. PL 53
THE WEIGHING HOUSE.



F A R M B U I L D I N G S.

DESIGN, No. XXV.

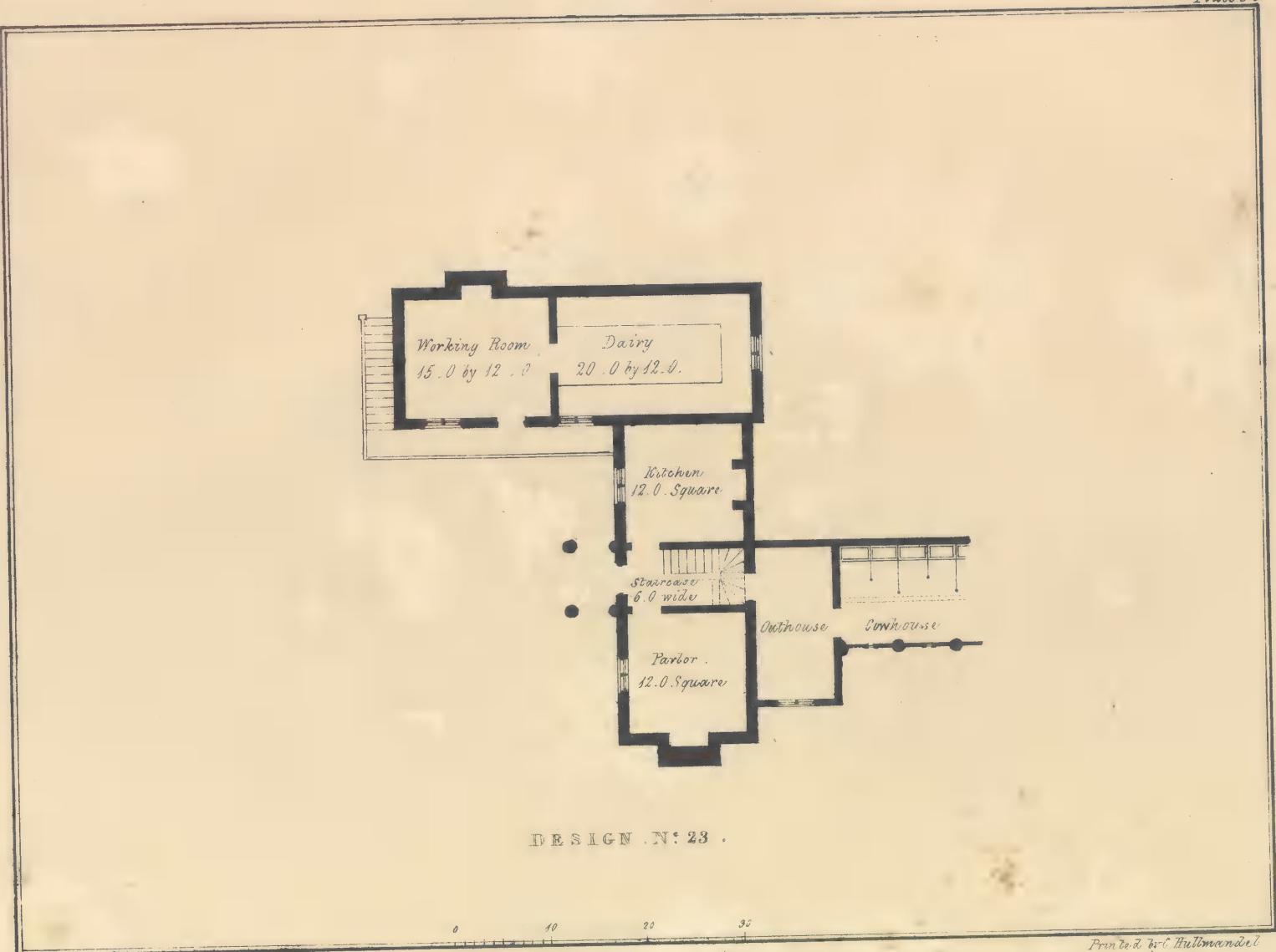
THE Dairy is generally attractive, and when made a little ornamental, is frequently the object of a morning walk. The present Design, of which Plates 54, 55, 56, shew the details, has been erected in South Wales, the House being also in the old English style, and recently finished. The distance from the House to the Farm Yard, to which the Dairy is attached, is considerable ; but the walk is always inviting, enriched as it is by the beautiful scenery of Swansea Bay.

The external Stair conducts to a Cheese Room over the Dairy.

PLATE, No. 54. Plan.

55. Elevation.

56. Perspective View.







DESIGN N° 23.

THE DAIRY





DESIGN N° 23. PL 56.

THE DAIRY.



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